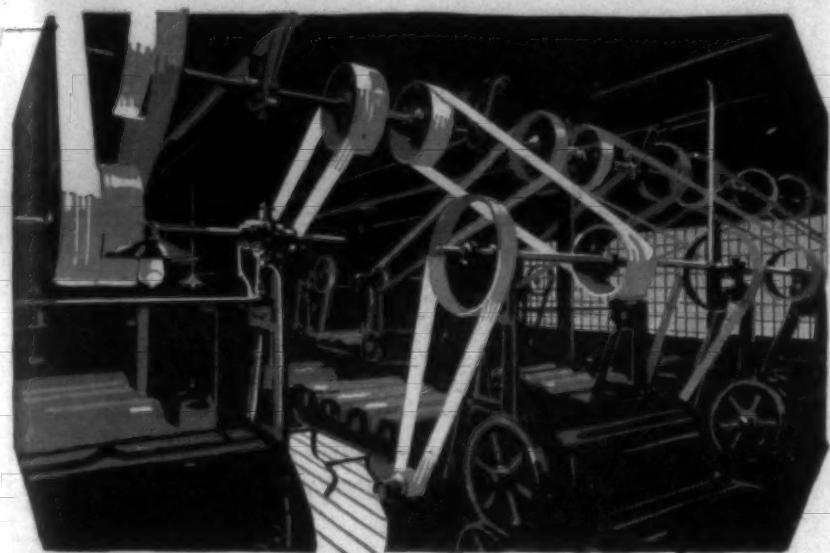


SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XVIII.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1919

NUMBER 14



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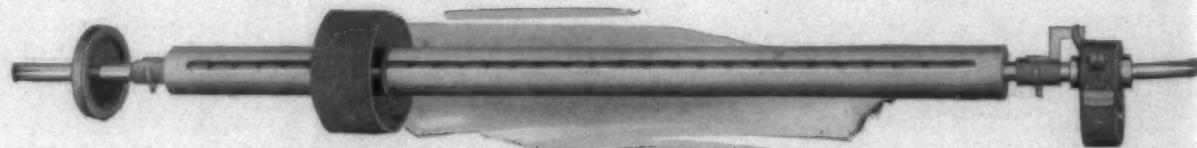


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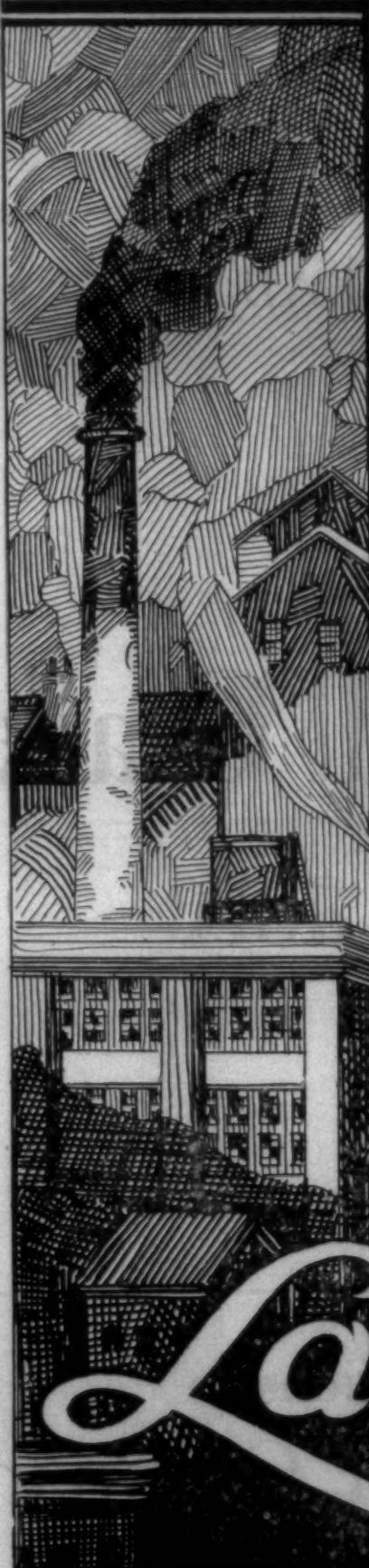
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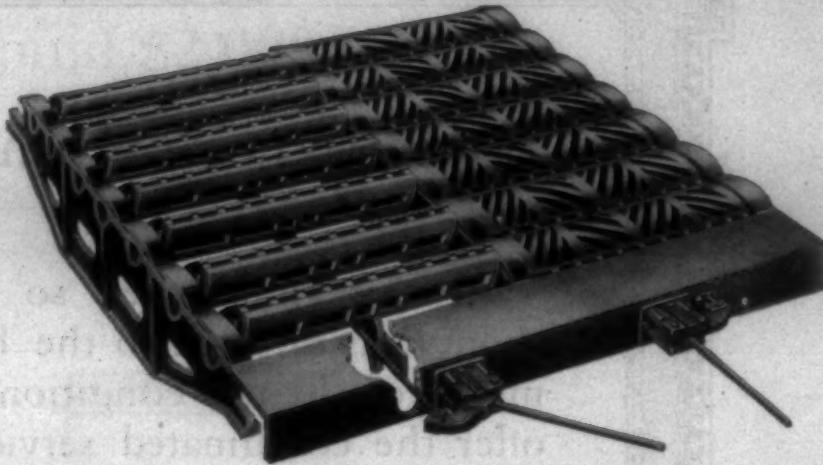
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CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1919

NUMBER 14

Business Papers Have Large Missions

Address Made by Charles Piez, President Link-Bell Company, at the Annual Meeting of the Associated Business Papers, Chicago, Illinois.

After acknowledging the Chairman's introduction Mr. Piez spoke as follows:

I want to say this; That I believe in, and always have believed in the technical and trade papers. I believe that they have exerted and are exerting a very powerful and beneficial influence in advancing industry, and I believe they have a larger mission still ahead of them, a mission that will call for every bit of energy and intelligence that you gentlemen are capable of.

I am glad, too, that you have joined together for the purpose of furthering your common aims. My interest in the technical and trade press has not been of an indefinite or abstract character. It has been direct and concrete, for, in spite of many arguments from my own men, and much pressure from the outside, I have continued to believe that the technical and trade press is the most direct and the least diluted and the most satisfactory medium of advertising our goods.

I believe you gentlemen have solved well the problem of the technical development of the industries. You have been a big factor in making industry, American industry, what it is today. I am not going to confine myself to the title of the address that is put down, because I feel that what I ought to do today is to enlist your co-operation in a considerably broader field than you have heretofore occupied.

If there is any cloud on the horizon of American business, if there is any menace to the continued prosperity of American industry, it lies in the present day labor unrest. No matter where it has had its origin in the war has brought about some of it, the rising cost of living has brought about much of it, unfulfilled expectations have caused other parts of it—but the unrest is being capitalized today by a group who are not aiming at a mere improvement in the conditions and hours of labor, but who are aiming at the control of industry and the control of our great government as well. I don't know how many of you gentlemen are familiar with the propaganda that is going on, particularly through the foreign newspapers. There are some seven or eight hundred publications, all of them containing poisoned articles

against the fairness of the distribution of the profits of industry, against the fairness of our system of government. There are something like 2,500 paid lecturers drawn from foreign born and native intellectuals, who put up a continuous story of the wrongs of the present wage system and the present social regime. Perhaps the biggest cause of unrest, and I have met this not only in my own business repeatedly, but also in my experience with the Fleet Corporation, is the exaggerated notion which the men have of the profits of industry.

Some six years ago we were threatened with a strike at our Indianapolis plant. We have there something like 2,200 men. The superintendent called me up and asked me if I wouldn't come down and address the men. I have been in the habit of getting all our workmen together and talking to them collectively for many years. I have found this to be highly effective. I hurried to Indianapolis and found when I got there that the strike was threatened not by any conditions inside of our plant, but because of some grudge against another plant in the city, with which we had nothing to do, and over which we had no control. The strike involved the machinists and tool-makers, two of the very vital crafts in our industry.

We called them together and I gave them a talk. After I got through, I asked them whether they had any questions to ask, and told them I would be very glad to answer any they might raise. One man who had been with us many years, a very able tool-maker, said, "Mr. Piez, don't we earn our day's pay in two hours' work?" And I said, "Well, now, let's examine that. How many hours a day do you work? Nine a day, don't you?" He said, "Yes."

"What do you get?"
"Sixty cents an hour."

"Then your proposition is, that you earn \$5.40 in two hours' work, for which we pay you \$1.20."

He said, "Yes, that is right." I said, "That means that we are making a profit of \$4.20 a day out of your labor. Four dollars and twenty cents for two hours, or \$2.10 per hour profit out of your labor. That is three and one-half times your

hourly rate, and if we carried this same argument through, our profits must be equal to something like three and one-half times our total payroll."

I got a blackboard and went through the figures, demonstrated that if his conception of his earnings and the value of his earnings and our profits was right, the profits of the concern would have to be something like three and one-half times our payroll.

This happened in March, soon after our annual meeting. I sent for our annual report, and then demonstrated that our profits for that particular man were less than a dollar per man per day, about 25 per cent of the payroll instead of 350 per cent of the payroll, and the expression of that man, which I can't repeat because it had some profane emphasis in it, was that he never knew our profit was so small. The radical preachings in the foreign press constantly emphasize the fact that between 80 and 90 per cent of the earnings of the individual go to the master as profit.

In the Seattle strike—and I dwelt upon that incident in a talk last week—the feeling was that the earnings of the owners were 90 per cent of the total earnings of the man. The company got \$60.00, out of which they paid him \$6.00. Yet a very simple and quick calculation showed the absolute fallacy of that; showed that the profits computed on that conception were between four and five times the value of the annual output.

Now, that statement was repeated to me at a conference held in Washington where there were 120 representatives of labor of the Western Coast. I am giving emphasis to it at the present time because I believe that, after all, the fact that the sane-minded American workmen, have the idea that they are being treated unfairly and are receiving too small a share of the profit, lies at the very bottom of the general unrest.

I have no fear that they are going to lead the American workmen into the camp of Bolshevism, but I do fear they are going to change their perspective, because these statements are insidiously made and never refuted.

The manufacturers shroud their

business in too much secrecy. They don't talk it over with their men. I would feel like a thief if I felt that part of the earnings of our company were filched from the men by withholding from them a just part of the earnings they have made. And on that account I am prepared at any time to discuss it with them, to be converted at their side, or convert them to mine if that is possible. I don't believe that it is wise for the industries and the employers generally to permit a misconception like that to stay unrefuted, because it is so easy to prove it to be wrong.

Now, it struck me—and I have tried to solve the question of unrest in our own industry, and I am talking to you gentlemen because I think you can be factors in settling this unrest—I have thought that the best way to reach our men, because they have grown so in numbers I can no longer reach them personally, is to reach them through our superintendents, our foremen and sub-foremen. I find that most of those men are intelligent, active, alert Americans, typically good citizens, upon whose judgment we rely to create sound public opinion, and they must be the judges of the correctness of our theories and our methods, and serve as our champions.

I find among these men there are wrong theories. Some have gotten away from the feeling that this government is a government by majority; they feel there is virtue in an organized minority—an aggressive, vociferous minority—because in certain cases the general public has bowed to the demands of such a minority. I feel therefore, and I am saying this after a talk with my own men just a week ago, that there is absolute need of bringing the foremen and the sub-foremen, the men who stand between the management and the employees, back to the realization of the fundamental principles of constitutional government and of business economics.

Do you gentlemen emphasize the subjects very much in your press? Some of you do. Some of you have realized the importance of it. Why can't you help us; because the employers themselves in many cases need education. It is a great big opportunity, because relatively few

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN.

Thursday, December 4, 1919.

employers are gifted with the ability to meet and convince their employees. You can't meet them now, gentlemen, unless you have made a practice of doing so for years, and if the employer has ever treated them badly, if he has ever abused their confidence, it can't be regained by a single speech or a single address. You have got to earn their confidence. When you have it, I think your influence with them is more powerful than that of any organized labor leader.

We have run an absolutely non-union shop in Chicago for thirteen years, and we have done it in the face of a combined effort to unionize us. Why? The men realize that we are justified in our position, because in the case of four successive agreements we had with the unions, the unions welched on each and every one of them. The men realize I won't deal with a welcher in business, and, until the unions purge themselves of such leadership, a leadership that renounces a solemn covenant and is perfectly willing to breach an agreement for a temporary advantage, the Link-Belt Company will have nothing to do with organized labor in this city. (Applause.)

That same doctrine dominated the Emergency Fleet Corporation in the Seattle strike. There, too, there was an absolute breach of an agreement—solemnly signed—an agreement drawn up in the presence of the leaders of the Puget Sound movement. Breached three months before the expiration of the agreement. Why? Because the leaders there were advised that by demon-

strating their power they could win. They didn't win. Whether men are employees of the government or of private industries, if they breach an agreement they ought not to win.

The Fleet Corporation took control, and declined to have any conference with the men until they returned to work, and the Fleet Corporation resisted some very powerful political and social pressure to confer with the men. The men had had their hearing before a properly constituted board. This was done in accordance with the agreement had with them. They were awarded less than they asked for, and they appealed to the Appeal Board provided in the agreement, and they lost before that. There was no opportunity for further compromise. Somewhere you must stop. You can't have a super-supreme court above the supreme court. That isn't democracy. We emphasized the principle there, and it was a very beneficent principle. It is a good doctrine to preach in your papers, because some employers are willing to compromise, even though a matter of principle is involved.

The immediate dollar looks bigger to them than the principle, and the ultimate profit and advantage that you get through sustaining the principle.

I was tremendously interested, of course, in finding a proper solution of many of these difficulties, as a member of the Fleet Corporation organization. The conditions under which labor should work were not developed by the Fleet Corporation. I accept my full share of responsibility for the things done by the

Corporation, but I accept no responsibility for the labor principles upon which we were compelled to work. These principles involved practically permission to unionize plants that for years had been non-union; and it involved the creation of shop committees.

Now, most employers, recognizing that the Administration itself, had declared in favor of these principles, went whole-heartedly to work to carry them out as best they could; but I remember a case on the West Coast in which the shipbuilder appointed a shop committee of three, which consisted of two sons and one nephew. That was hardly in the spirit of the agreement, and it came very near upsetting the entire industry in that district. I am not prepared to say that the shop committee is an entire solution of the difficulties that are likely to arise. Some one has said that perhaps it was a good thing the Ten Commandments were handed down direct, and did not come through a committee, because they might not have arrived yet. (Laughter and applause.)

It's a serious handicap when you decide to do a thing in industry, to have to discuss it with a committee which is not always a friendly and helpful one.

I appreciate the remarks you gentlemen have made concerning partnership with business. I want partnership with our men, but recognize there are many ways of securing it. Partnership must be based on fairness, and must involve acceptance of risk, as well as participation in the profit. It must, therefore, be con-

fined, in many cases in industry, to the immediate work which is under the control of the partner, and he must not be held responsible for the failure or success of policies or theories with which he had nothing to do. You can't make a partner of the man who is not responsible for the risk the partnership involves, and you can't expect a workman to sacrifice a part of his income in such a partnership. You must, therefore, confine his interest to the work under his control, and give him part of the profits which extra effort or intelligence on his part brings about.

My company has been paying on a production basis for many years, and we have had no labor troubles. We try to keep step with the conditions, but we always adhere to the policy of paying on the basis of production. It is the only fair way; it is the way every man in business, from the top down, ought to be paid.

During the war the principle was laid down that the rising cost of living should be taken account of in the payment of wages, and while this was perhaps sound doctrine several years ago, when coupled with the other restriction with which it was surrounded, it is now pretty generally held by our labor friends that the cost of living should be the sole basis of wages, production being entirely omitted. If the cost of living is to be the basis of wages, why apply it to any particular group of workmen? Why not apply it to all? Why not determine the per cent of advance at cer-

(Continued on page 29.)



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Thursday, December 4, 1919.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN.

9

Status of Cotton and Woolen Industries in Belgium.

The rapid industrial revival of Belgium is well illustrated by the extent to which the textile trades have been resumed. Recent investigations in Ghent, the center of the cotton textile industry, and in Verviers, where the manufacture of wool is centralized, indicate an early return to normal production. Although there was little destruction of textile plants during the German occupation as compared with the metallurgical industry, for instance, there was nevertheless a systematic removal of copper and brass parts belting, wool carders, and electrical equipment. This, together with the acute shortage of raw materials, which has only lately been remedied, has retarded the revival of both the cotton and woolen industries.

An important factor in the resumption of the textile trades is the comparatively satisfactory relations now prevailing between employers and workmen. In comparison with some other European countries, at least, a distinctly conciliatory spirit seems to prevail, and Belgian labor on the whole is free from certain ultra-radical tendencies. With the active co-operation of the Belgian government many threatened strikes have been avoided, and others have been settled by arbitration in a very brief time. Another favorable factor in the labor situation is the comparatively small number of skilled operatives killed or disabled in the war. As the Belgian army could not be completely mobilized before the German occupation, a considerable proportion of young industrial workers were not called to the colors.

The cotton mills of Ghent have now attained 70 per cent of their normal output, and by January 1 it is confidently expected that full normal production will have been attained. There is no lack of raw materials at present, although the high premium which must be paid for American cotton is, of course, a great drawback. Necessary parts for looms and spindles and transmission apparatus have all been ordered, many of them from England, and deliveries are on the whole satisfactory. Practically no parts or other equipment are awaited from the United States. Much of the machinery being of British manufacture it was inevitable that the materials for restoration and replacement should be ordered in England. Recoveries of stolen equipment are still being made from Germany.

Labor costs average from 135 to 15 per cent higher than before the war, but this increase has been somewhat compensated by shop reorganization and increased coefficients of production. Before the war the operatives worked on 11-hour daily schedules, whereas at present the working day is 9 hours. Approximately 50 per cent of the operatives are women, who in principle, at least, receive equal pay for the same kind of work. One interesting innovation from a British or American standpoint is the substitution of an entire week's holiday for various minor holidays to which

workers were formerly accustomed. This week's holiday, taken upon the occasion of the Kermesse (the annual local fete), enables manufacturers to make necessary repairs to their plants without partially closing down.

Raw materials now cost, roughly, four or five times as much as before the war. No intelligent estimate of comparative costs of production and wholesale prices before the war and at present is possible, because of the fluctuating exchange, the abnormal and exceedingly variable freight rates, and the increased proportionate charges for overhead expenses due to subnormal production.

The mills of Ghent, particularly the spinning factories, are booked well ahead with orders, including many for export. The bulk of the export orders now being sold are intended for Holland, Great Britain, France, and South America. As before the war, the spinners of Ghent continue to specialize in the coarser yarns (up to 50), importing from Great Britain the finer yarns for weaving. Some Ghent mills follow the American practice of combining spinning and weaving, while others adhere to the British system of spinning and weaving in separate establishments. The revival of cotton spinning and weaving is important for Belgium, because prior to the war exports of cotton fabrics exceeded imports by more than 100 per cent and were an important item in the total export trade.

As before stated, it is to Great Britain principally that manufacturers are looking for replacement parts, as former installations were largely of British manufacture. For the restoration of normal conditions, however, it is necessary for them to be able to purchase cotton from the United States without paying the present premium of about 60 per cent (franc 8.40 on October 6) on account of adverse exchange. With the resumption of Belgian exports and the negotiation of further long-term loans in the United States, this condition will, of course, be remedied.

Might Be If She Did.

A woman and her daughter were at sea during a terrific storm. After a silence of some time the mother asked:

"Are you seasick, dear?"

"No, I think not, mother," replied the girl, "but I'd hate to yawn."—Ex.

"Why don't you ladies chum more with Mrs. Wombat?" She seems a nice dame."

"To tell you the truth, none of us know what to make of her. I told her a secret once."

"Well?"

"She kept it."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Mose was telling of a battle he was in—how terrifying it was. Some one asked:

"Didn't you run, Mose?"

"No," said Mose, "but I passed some niggers what was running."

Men may suffer untold privations, but women always tell them.

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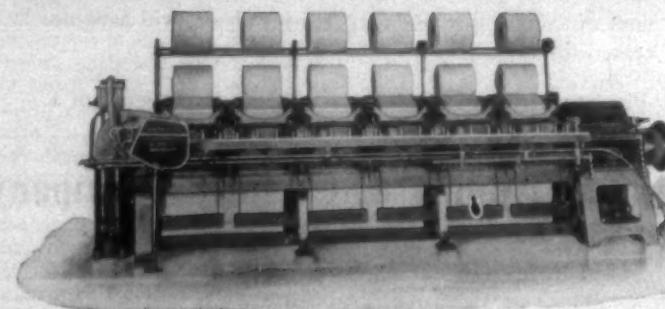
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Loom Improvement

Alonzo E. Rhoades, of Hopedale, Massachusetts, has invented an improvement in looms and assigned same to the Draper Corporation, of Hopedale, Mass., of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawing, is a specification, like characters on the drawing representing like parts.

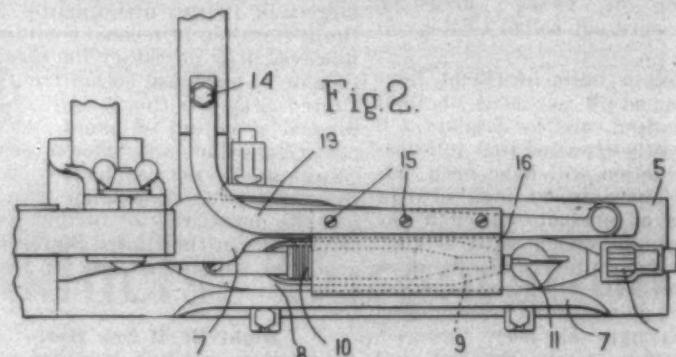
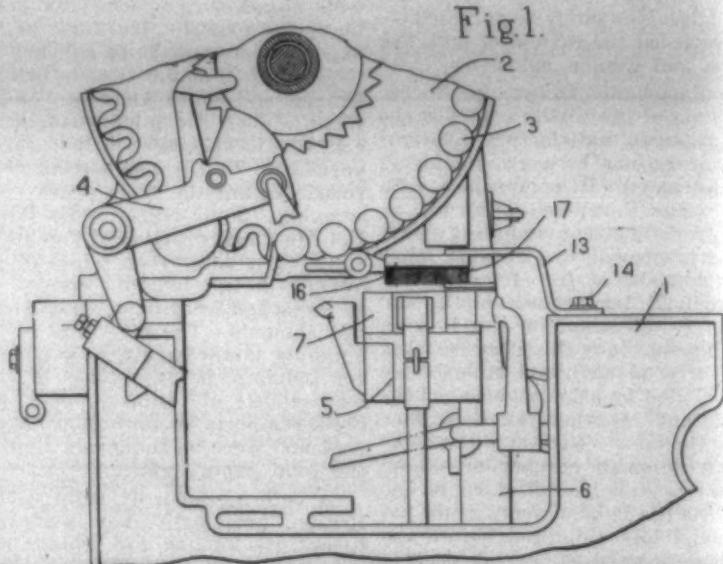
This invention has for its object the provision of means to prevent the filling in the shuttle from being thrown by momentum out of the shuttle recess at the time the shuttle is boxed.

In the case particularly of heavy grades of filling such as employed

being thrown by momentum out of the shuttle recess upon the sudden stoppage of the shuttle. These means are preferably supported from the frame of the loom so as to be out of the way of the mechanism for effecting transfer if the loom be of the replenishing type.

These and other objects of the invention will appear more fully from the accompanying description and drawing and will be particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

The drawings represent so much of a loom of the automatic weft re-



in weaving duck or other heavy materials, the sudden stoppage of the shuttle when boxed at the end of the pick causes the filling to be thrown off the end of the filling carrier by momentum and thrown up more or less out of the shuttle recess. In the case of automatic weft replenishing looms and other looms employing a self-threading shuttle, the result is not infrequently to cause the shuttle to unthread by the filling being thrown out through the threading slot and in the case of these and other types of looms, the result not infrequently is for the filling to be caught between the shuttle and the binder and other parts of the loom and be pinched or broken or entangled.

This invention provides means, such for example as a pad of bristles which extends over and covers the filling carrier in the shuttle recess at the time the shuttle is boxed and thus prevent the filling from and thereby forcing out from the

plenishing type known as the "Northrop" loom as is necessary to disclose the invention together with a preferred form of the invention embodied therein.

In the drawings—

Figure 1 is an elevation partially in vertical cross-section of a portion of the loom looking toward the transfer end.

Figure 2 is a top plan view of a portion of the loom shown in Fig. 1.

The present invention is not concerned with the particular type or construction of loom and that type of loom illustrated is presented simply to effect the disclosure of the invention.

The loom shown is of the well known "Northrop" type. The loom side 1 constituting a portion of the loom frame carries the hopper 2 containing the supply of fresh filling carriers 3. When replenishment takes place, the usual transference device 4 is operative to force a filling car-

(Continued on page 27.)

Coal Regulations Affect Cotton Mills

Mills Using Hydro-Electric Power May Continue Regular Operation.

Cotton mills operating on water power, or hydro-electric power, may continue to operate on full time, according to the latest ruling of the fuel administration and regional coal committee, this information having been sent Winston D. Adams, of Charlotte, secretary of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association. This latest ruling supersedes previous orders that mills using electric power would be classed with those using steam power.

The only stipulation is that such mills may use coal for heating for only 48 hours per week.

As for mills using electricity generated in part by water and in part by steam, they will be required to observe the orders of the regional committee limiting operations to 48 hours per week. Where mills operate two shifts, each operate 48 hours. The regional committee also announced Wednesday night that mills that desired to use up the 48-hour work period during the first four days of the week, could operate part of the time after dark and that the use of lights for such period was authorized.

Mr. Adams sent the following night letter to over 400 mills in the South:

"Our Association today obtained ruling through Washington on regional coal committee in Atlanta, allowing mills using electric power from water only to run regularly full time, as heretofore, both day and night, provided no use for heating purposes exceeds 48 hours. In computing 48-hour period, start Monday afternoon. Practically all mills on 48 hours will operate full time until 48-hour period is up, and then close for the balance of the week. Such mills may not exceed 18 hours each for day and night shifts. Where mills on 48 hours desire to make operating time in four days, operating part of time after dark, the use of lights is authorized."

This ruling was made after the meeting of the Board of Governors of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, at which it was announced that mills using electric power would observe the same regulations as those using steam power.

Cotton Mills of South Will Run on 48-Hour Week.

Begging next week, cotton manufacturing plants throughout the South, whether operated by steam, water or hydro-electric power, will be operated upon a 48-hour week schedule, closing on Friday afternoons until the following Monday morning, according to a recommended plan agreed to by the board of governors of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association at a meeting at Greenville Tuesday.

The coal situation, and the orders of the regional coal committee, were among the principal matters of discussion, and the cotton manufacturers gave much thought and atten-

tion to the matter of carrying out the regulations that have been made with a view to conserving the fuel supply of the nation.

The executive committee of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association met with the board of governors of the national body.

Richmond, Virginia, was chosen by the American Association for the 1920 annual convention of the organization.

Although the cotton mills will go on a 48-hour week, beginning next week, those mills that have been operating two shifts will be permitted to continue to operate two shifts; the work week in each case not to exceed the required 48 hours, according to official announcement from the regional director.

The following statement upon the meeting of the board of governors Tuesday was made following the meeting:

"Richmond, Va., was chosen for the 1920 annual convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association at a largely attended meeting of the board of governors of that organization held at the Poinsett Club.

"General L. D. Tyson, of Knoxville, Tenn., chairman, presided and among those present were Messrs. E. A. Smyth, B. E. Geer, A. W. Smith, W. E. Beattie, of Greenville, President James D. Hammert and R. E. Ligon, of Anderson, V. M. Montgomery, of Spartanburg, Emslie Nicholson of Union, Irving Southworth of Columbia, Zeb Wright of Newberry, John A. Chapman, C. L. Gilliland of Chester, Pa., G. W. Forrester of Atlanta, W. J. Vereen of Moultrie, Ga., H. M. Dixon of Gastonia, C. E. Hutchison of Mt. Holly, N. C., T. H. Rennie of Pell City, Ala., W. A. Erwin of Durham.

"Invitations were received from a score of cities, but the Virginia capital was chosen unanimously. The American Association has met twice before in Richmond, and the recollections of the former most successful conventions held there induced the board of governors to vote to meet there again.

"After disposing of the usual routine, the vital question of the coal situation and the orders of the regional coal committee in Atlanta and their effect on the operations of the mills in the Southern territory was taken up. Mr. George W. Forrester, of Atlanta, traffic manager of the association, was present and gave the results of his conference all day Monday with the officials of the regional coal committee, and especially Mr. B. L. Winchell, regional director.

"Mr. Forrester reported that mills using water or hydro-electric power, were considered as in the same class with those using steam, and that it was the desire of the authorities to make the regulations as fairly and equally applicable to all as possible.

"He stated further than the 48-hour week would be insisted upon.

"It was the concensus of opinion that official notice should be given and that industrial plants should

not be required to depend upon press reports in the newspaper current comments, many of which were inadequate and not complete. It was thought that the application of the regulations would hardly affect the present week, because even the official notice designated midday Monday as when same became effective and such would permit of the regular 55 hours for the present week.

"It was considered that the 48-hour week would be in full force and effect next week. The mills will operate as usual but at the end of the 48-hour period Friday afternoon will close down for the balance of the week.

"As to the application of the regulations eliminating the use of two shifts, day and night, this was stated to be positive, whereupon the board of governors appointed a committee of which Mr. R. E. Ligon of Anderson was made chairman, to get in touch with the authorities to see that such order be changed to allow such mills as are operating two shifts to continue to do so.

May Operate Two Shifts.

"A strong telegram was framed to Regional Director Winchell, stating the case and shortly thereafter a message was received in reply stating that mills heretofore operating two shifts could continue to do so, the work-week in each case not to exceed the required 48 hours.

"This concession means much to many mills in the Carolinas, particularly in North Carolina, where quite a few operate a night shift.

Co-operation in Coal Saving.

"It was the unanimous judgment of the manufacturers present that they should co-operate in every way with the government to carry out the regulations so that the intent of same should be observed and at the same time that they should apply as equitably as possible.

"There was a meeting of the executive committee of the South Carolina Manufacturers' Association also. Luncheon was served at 2:30 o'clock.

"Mr. Forrester will be in conference with the authorities in Atlanta Wednesday and the secretary of the association, Mr. W. D. Adams of Charlotte, will seek to keep the mills advised of any new developments."

Hand Book on Warp Sizing.

Superintendents, purchasing agents, overseers, and executives of cotton mills will surely be interested in the 56-page "Hand Book on Warp Sizing" which has just been issued by the C. J. Tagliabue Manufacturing Company of Brooklyn, N. Y. This book contains original articles and illustrations based upon practical tests and investigations conducted by a textile expert in prominent cotton mills, also valuable data, tables, etc., which will prove helpful and suggestive in solving slashing and weaving problems.

It is an informative guide and reference book, attractively bound in a durable cover and of a size which can be conveniently carried in a coat or hip pocket.

The following items only represent a partial list of contents, but they will convey a fair idea as to the character and usefulness of this Hand Book: Breaking Strength of Sized Yarns, Breaking Strength of Cloth, Yarns Before Weaving, Micro-Photographs of Cloth Woven from Above Warps, Sizing Materials, Cooking of Size, Tables Showing Capacities of the Standard Sizes of Kettles at Different Depths, To Calculate Counts of Cotton Yarn, Worsted Yarn, Spun Silk, etc., Comparison of Metric System with the U. S. Method of Weights and Measures, Comparative Temperature and Pressure Table, How to Use a Hydrometer, What is Temperature? What is Heat? A Simple Sized Yarn Test, and Miscellaneous Measures, Tables, Etc.

Although the regular price of this book is \$1, the Tagliabue Company will send a complimentary copy to agents, superintendents and officials of cotton mills requesting same with them during the next ten days. The supply of these complimentary Hand Books is limited, so interested mill men are advised to get in touch at once with C. J. Tagliabue Manufacturing Company, 18 to 88 33rd street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

W. E. Ford has resigned his position at Danville Knitting Mills, Bon Air, Ala., to accept position as overseer spinning, spooling and winding at Hamilton Carhartt Cotton Mills, Mobile, Ala.

Textile Mill Floors Scrubbing Powder



December is the month for you to protect your floors for the year '20

Give us your yearly requirements, in return we will give you prices that will save you good money.

Champion Chemical Co.

Charlie Nichols, General Manager
Asheville, N. C.

Thursday, December 4, 1919.

230 Looms For Sale

On account of change in product of mill the following CROMPTON & KNOWLES looms are for sale.

Immediate delivery.

32 looms with 16 harness dobbies, 36" reed space, 4x1 box;
 82 looms with 12 harness dobbies, 36" reed space, 4x1 box;
 56 looms with 2 harness cams, 36" reed space, 4x1 box;
 24 looms with 2 harness cams, 34" reed space, 4x1 box.
 36 looms with 12 harness dobbies, 34" reed space, 4x1 box.

These 36 looms have magazine head. The heads have been taken off but are all here and can be put back and operated. These looms have center stop motion.

The above looms are now being operated on 2 harness work, stripes and checks. They are all running full and can be seen in full operation at the mill. Two hundred of these looms are equipped with steel harness, 30 with twine harness. All of them are made by Crompton & Knowles.

Address: "LOOMS"
 Care Southern Textile Bulletin
 CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Syndicates Boom Lancashire Mills.

London.—It is reported that six large cotton mills at Ashton, including the Atlas, Rock, Cedar, Tudor, Texas and Mineros, have been purchased from the cotton syndicate.

The people of Oldham have gone mad over cotton mill shares and all are speculating—managers, operatives and shop-keepers. Ninety mills have been sold since July in the Oldham district.

The "Daily Mail" says that not less than £15,000,000 in profits have passed into the pockets of shareholders and may be more.

Manchester, Nov. 25.—During the last two months there has been growing excitement in the Lancashire cotton industry. Syndicates have been at work buying up cotton mills at prices which have made the shareholders rejoice exceedingly and floating new companies whose shares have been eagerly taken up and in many cases have stood at the quotations of the Oldham share market. The number of mills that have changed hands during the last ten or twelve weeks has been something like seventy. Fortunes—even six-figure fortunes—have been made, and men of quite moderate financial standing have realized gains of £5,000 or £10,000.

The purchasers have paid what appear very high prices. Almost any transaction may be taken as an example. One or two of the latest will suffice. The Greenacres Spinning Company, Oldham, has a share capital of £70,000 in £5 shares which at one time were fully paid, but since 1906 the company has returned the shareholders £3 per share, leaving only £ paid up. The purchase price will give the shareholders £18 per share.

The Royton Ring Spinning Company is parting with its mill at a price equal to £17 for each share, on which £ has been paid up. These are not exceptional instances, and still higher prices might be quoted if the purpose were to indicate the limit of the speculation that has been going on.

The end of the boom is not yet in sight. There are those who believe it will continue until every mill in the country has been re-floated on a new basis of capitalization. A sort of speculative fever is raging and holders of mill shares are all holding tight in the hope that some early day will bring them the good news that the concern in which they are interested has been bought. At an auction sale last week the prices of blocks of shares were about on a par with those which have been paid for whole mills. Two hundred £2 shares (£1 paid up) in the Leesbrook Spinning Company made £15 12s per share. A larger number of shares (£ 15s paid) in another company made £ per share.

To realize the significance of these prices several things have to be taken into account. First, it must be remembered that the share capital of a Lancashire spinning mill is but a proportion and often a small proportion—a third or even a fourth—of the capital embarked in the undertaking, the balance being in the form of loans at fixed rates of interest.

The Greenacres Spinning Mill has already been referred to. Its share capital is 14,000 £5 shares (£2 paid), and the purchasing price of £18 per share works out at £252,000. The dividends for the last two years have been 20 per cent per annum, but the latest distribution a fortnight ago was at the rate of 57½ per cent per annum.

The purchasers in all cases take over a mill as a going concern and acquire the good will, the reserve funds and bank balances, the orders on the books and the assets of every sort, and, of course, they become responsible also for the outstanding liabilities and the loans.

The Greenacres Mill contains 94,248 mule spindles and 48,988 ring spindles. Before the war the building of a spinning mill cost 25c per spindle for mule spindles and 35s per spindle for ring spindles. On that valuation the Greenacres Mill would be worth (ignoring depreciation for the moment) about £150,000. To build such a mill at current prices would cost not less than £550,000, possibly £600,000.

The point that needs to be brought out is, therefore, that the statement of the purchasing price in terms of share values is not at all a definite way of indicating the appreciation of cotton mill property.

It is an important fact that, excepting the transactions of Amalgamated Cotton Mills (Limited), these new flotations are being carried through by Lancashire men. One spinning company has decided to increase its capital from £200,000 to £2,000,000 in order to buy up a number of other concerns. The men in the trade believe that the next four or five years will be a period of unsurpassing prosperity. If mills could be built they would build them, but the construction would take so long and the cost would be so high that the industrial ventures (if one may place industrialists on the same plane as the old merchants whose ventures went oversets) prefer to acquire existing undertakings.

The workpeople are apprehensive of this higher capitalization. The effect of the "watering" of the capital will be, they say, to make larger calls on profits to provide dividends, and as a consequence wages, either present or prospective, may suffer. They had a meeting of the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation the other day to acquaint them with their fears and they invited the employers to consider two questions, viz.: (1) what effect the present transfer of mills is likely to have upon the future prosperity of the industry and (2) what will be the likely effect on the future conditions of the operatives?

From one point of view this selling of mills is a species of profit-taking. From another it is the purchase in advance of a share in the trade boom of the next few years.

The wise man knows enough to conceal what he doesn't know.

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INCREASE PRODUCTION**
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 Largest Manufacturers of Silent
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 Morse Engineering Service, Assistance
 Without Obligation

Thursday, December 4, 1919.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN.

13

Japan to Push Textile Trade.

Not Germany, but Japan, is the competitor that American textile manufacturers will have to deal with, in the opinion of S. B. Tanner, and Henrietta.

Opening of German ports to trade will have little effect on the American textile markets, according to Mr. Tanner. "Germany has been getting great quantities of goods through Holland, and, when her ports are formally opened little change will be felt here."

"But there is going to be a great influx of German-made goods of all kinds as soon as the bars are let down and that will likely prove a factor that will have to be reckoned with by the manufacturers of America."

"When we get to Japan, we find real competition. Beginning with cost of manufacture, they have been able in Japan to employ mill workers at a few cents a day, against \$2 and \$4. Furthermore, as a factor in the situation, I should say that Japan in the war period has been taking a great amount of our cotton exported for manufacture, and much of that is coming back to us to put on the market with American-made goods. Cotton manufacture in this country makes a protective tariff absolutely necessary today, else the mills would have little show in the world-competition at home."

"Germany's big problem right now is the re-establishment of credit. With her war debt and her billion dollars a year indemnity for the next 25 or 30 years, Germany will

have to look to her individual citizens and commercial men to furnish the credit abroad with which she may get her raw material. Germany, as in the past, will draw on us chiefly for raw material and will soon be ready to send out her own manufactured products, when the way is opened and peace terms are reached."

"By placing her home-manufactured products over here and in other countries, Germany will be able to furnish backing and support for such of the credit that she is soon to want. I am inclined to think that her business men will be able to work out their problem of foreign credits in a way that will make possible great industrial activity in Germany and afford her the chance for turning out many shiploads of exports."

Chemical Concerns Plan to Unite.

Details regarding a combination of large chemical interests which will in all probability be headed by the American Aniline Products Company, 80 Fifth avenue, New York, will be made known some time this week, according to information just received. It is understood that negotiations have been pending for some time. The companies which are said to be involved in the deal are the American Aniline, Union Dye and Chemical Company, which has a plant at Kingsport, Tenn.; Robin Chemical Corporation, with large plants in the South, and the Clinchfield Chemical Company, of Johnson City, Tenn.

Advices from Kingsport, Tenn., completed, interests here insist that stated that a merger of the four companies was being worked out in summatum. It was hinted in certain New York and it was further asserted that the companies involved had incorporated in Nashville, Tenn., for \$15,000,000.

While the impression was gained in local chemical circles that this indicated a merger on a very large scale, representatives of the American Aniline Products Company in New York declared that the union of interests could not be regarded in the light of a merger. It was said that, as a matter of fact, the negotiations were still pending, and that it would be several days before anything of a definite nature could be given out.

It was learned that J. R. White, manager of the Union Dye & Chemical Company, which had taken over the assets of the Federal Dyestuff and Chemical Company when it went into the hands of a receiver, was in New York recently conferring with large financial interests with a view to perfecting certain arrangements in connection with the union of interests.

It was said that B. R. Armour the president of the American Aniline Products Company, will be president of the new organization. Mr. Armour is one of the leading chemical men in the country. It is considered likely that he will guide the policies of the new corporation in co-operation with the other interests involved.

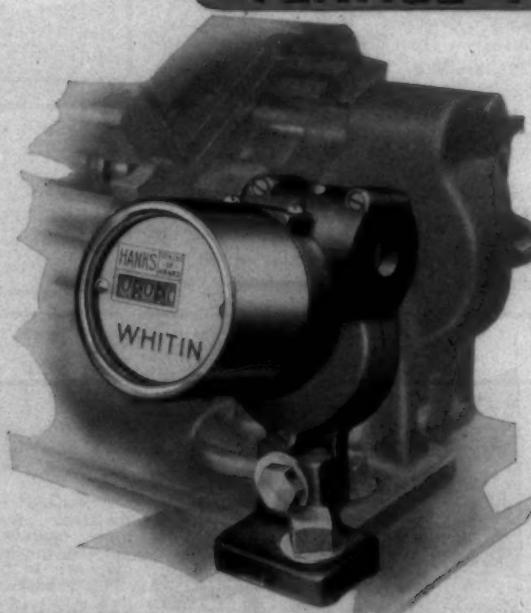
While it was plainly stated in the advices received from the South that the merger had practically been

The child of today is the critic of tomorrow, but unfortunately parents never realize the fact until tomorrow.

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Loom Supplies**

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Community Fair at Florence Mills Village.

The community exhibit held at the community house in the Florence Mills village, Forest City, N. C., last Friday and Saturday was a great success. The exhibit was in the nature of a community fair and every article on exhibit belonged to some family in the village. The display was far above the average and some of the exhibits would have taken the blue ribbon at the State Fair. The flower show alone was well worth seeing. The display was beautiful.

The display of garden products, canned goods, and fancy work, would have done credit to a county fair. Especially interesting was the exhibit of "made over" clothing, showing how old articles can be worked over and made useful.

The exhibit that created most comment was the display of handiwork of Mrs. McDonald. Her display of different articles in filet crochet is seldom equalled.

On Friday afternoon a four course dinner was served to the stockholders of the mill in the dining room of the community house.

This community exhibit was held under the direction of the Welfare Department of the mill.

Below is a list of prize winners:

Flowers—1st, Mrs. Gay Frasheur; 2nd, Nannie Parks; 3rd, Sarah Hardin. Ferns—1st, Mrs. Covington; 2nd, Mrs. Robinson. Fancy Work—1st, Mrs. McDonald; 2nd, Mrs. M. G. Smart; 3rd, Mrs. Goode. Garden Produce—1st, Mr. Dean; 2nd, Mrs. Frasheur; 3rd, Mrs. Lou Bradley. Best Sweet Potatoes—Mrs. Parks. Best Turnips—Mr. Towery. Best Corn—Miss Sarah Hardin. Best Butter—Mrs. Morris. Best Sofa Pillow—Earl Huntley. Sewing Glass Dress—1st, Nannie Parks; 2nd, Ila Hill. Made-Overs—Mrs. Sam Abernethy. Jelly—1st, Mrs. Bergin; 2nd, Mrs. Louie Morrow. Ketchup—Mrs. Mary Proctor. Pickles—Mrs. Lou Jones. Beets—Mrs. Parden. Pie Plants—Mrs. Gee. Peaches—Mrs. Mask. Tomatoes—Mrs. Goode Flack. Toy Animals—Mrs. Ross. Novelties—Mrs. Huntley.

It was stated in the Birmingham (England) police court recently that a man was making a profit of 32 shillings per day on the sale of onions.

Thursday, December 4, 1940.

Whiteville, N. C.—E. F. Powell, prominent business man in this place, is interested in organization of a company to build a cotton mill here. Mr. Powell is willing to donate a site and necessary brick for construction of mill buildings. He will also subscribe part of stock and can place a good share with local people.

In the past two years 548,000,000 forms have been printed at the British stationery government printing office works.

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66 Broadway
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Wanted—Several good Roller Coverers Will pay 50c hour for good men if can come at once.

"Roller Cover" care Bulletin

Attention, Selling Agent.

Are you fully satisfied that you are using a correct manufacturing cost? Wouldn't it be wise to employ an expert? Address A. B. C. D., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted Spinning Frames.

Wanted—Two spinning frames, wide gauge, large rings, suitable for No. 4 yarn. Warp must be in first class running condition. No junk considered. State price. L. H. Gilmer Co., Millen, Ga.

MODERN TOILET CONVENiences

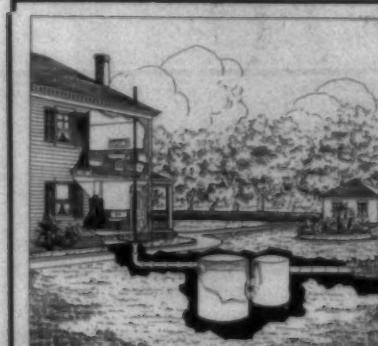
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"Saneco" systems meet the increasing demand everywhere for more modern, sanitary, convenient yet inexpensive methods of sewage disposal, to protect public health.

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We manufacture systems for premises with, or premises not having a running water supply.



"Saneco" systems are dependable. They are factory made and shipped ready for immediate and easy installation. Made of reinforced and waterproofed concrete, of extra large gallon per capita capacity. No chemicals required. Approved by all health authorities.

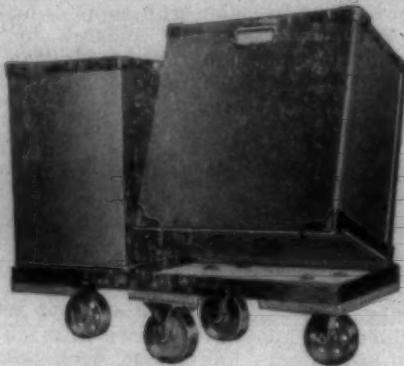
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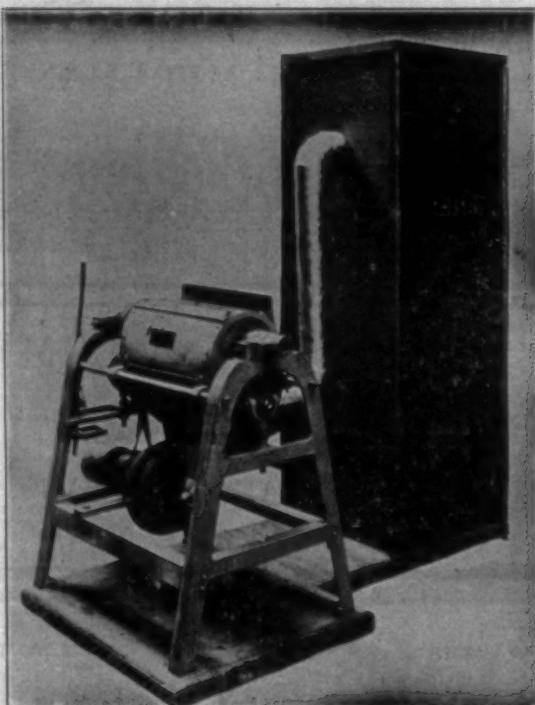
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Machines. Revolving Cylinder Type Raw Stock
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Cylinder Hosiery Dyeing Machines.

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Increases Production



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A practical machine for both large and small mills to clean roving bobbins from spinning frames.

ADVANTAGES CLAIMED:

- 1 Saving of Spinner's Time.
- 2 Saving of Bobbins.
- 3 Less waste created and less fibre destroyed.
- 4 Increase in production
- 5 Elimination of accidents that occur by use of the knife.
- 6 Spinner is relieved of an unpleasant, disagreeable and unproductive job.

Write for particulars and prices.

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Prompt shipment common building brick, any quantity, all hard, beautiful red.

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 New London, N. C.

Dye Control May Go to Germans,
 Says Dr. Hearty.

Washington. — Germany stands ready to seize the dye trade of the world again and to stifle American competition unless adequate legislation is passed, asserted Dr. Chas. H. Herty, recently returned from a mission to Paris undertaken with the approval of President Wilson, in an address last evening before the Washington Section of the American Chemical Society.

Dr. Herty was sent abroad to ascertain what could be done to make enough vat dyes available to meet the needs of American consumers and he also acted as a technical advisor for the Reparation Commission in Paris. He was in touch with the dye situation from several angles and came in contact with the heads of several of the German color plants.

He said that in accordance with the arrangements which had been made by the Allies under the terms of the Peace Treaty, 40,000 tons of German dyes valued at approximately \$70,000,000 had been impounded. In addition to this about 6,500 tons had been produced from the daily output which the Germans had for free sale under license from the Rhineland Commission. Under a ruling of the War Trade Board, consumers in this country are permitted to import a portion of these dyes.

"The threat to the American dye interests," said Dr. Herty, "that is to both the dye consumers and the dye producers, lies in the fact that until American manufacturers can take care of all the American needs, Germany can charge extortionate prices for these dyes which we do not manufacture. She is manufacturing dyes on a large scale and because of the present low value of the market she will be able to underbid the American dye producer in an open competitive market. The only solution of this problem is legislation by Congress and the introduction of a license system until the American manufacturers are able to supply all our needs and to meet the competition of Germany. Congress before it adjourned adopted a resolution extending so far as dyes are concerned the license control of the War Trade Board until Jan. 15. This act would lapse with the announcement of peace and in the meantime without passing the Longworth bill, the American dye industry would be at the mercy of the Germans."

Dr. Herty has been in London and in Paris and he also visited on October 30, the Badische plant where he saw smoke issuing from 12 of the 14 chimneys of that gigantic chemical and dye manufactory. Most German dye works are along the banks of the Rhine and he reports that they are producing dyes in large quantities. There are also other dye works not in occupied territory, but the exact extent of their activities is not known.

"We found that the executives at the Badische plant were in a very comfortable mood," continued Dr. Herty. "In the first few minutes of our interview with those officials, Director Krell volunteered the information that already the lines had

Thursday, December 4, 1919.

broken at home and he had in hand orders from individual consumers with the authority from the United States Government to ship supplies through their American agents to the consumer."

"Yes," said Director Krell. "We are going to get back our old business in America, and through the medium of our former agencies."

"We sat listening to this statement," added Dr. Herty, "in the offices of the chief plant of that great combination of manufacturers whose former control of our dye-stuff supplies had led von Bernstorff to suggest to the Kaiser that through shutting off these supplies he could throw 4,000,000 Americans out of employment; perhaps in the very room where millions had been voted to corrupt American industrial life; and near the spot where tons of material had been produced for poison gas by whose fatal action many gallant doughboys had gone West and now sleep beneath the soil of France. Everywhere there were signs of activity. The industrial war was on. The words of Director Krell left no doubt about that."

"The same confidence characterized the industrial German, as had been recorded by the military German in his first advance through Belgium, the same utter contempt shown of American capacity to do things as was revealed during 1917. But 1918 showed that the German had missed his guess and I make the prediction that he has missed it again. Only one thing is needed to insure the correctness of that prediction, namely, that the mass of our people understand just what the situation is. Such an understanding will reflect itself in sympathetic protective legislation and time will do the rest, for the American chemist needs only time to forge the missing links in the chain of a complete self-sustained American dye industry."

"In the commercial struggle that is before us, the way is not plain sailing for the German manufacturers. In addition to what we have already accomplished and are determined to complete the German faces a winter in which coal supply is destined to prove a more serious obstacle to contend with than was the food problem resulting from the blockade. Transportation problems are also very acute though the Rhine will furnish the natural transportation for dyes to Rotterdam. Finally the German is badly worried over the situation created by the seizure of those patents by which he had throttled American industry for so many years. He signed the Treaty of Peace, agreeing that these seizures were valid, but already he is beginning to whine and to try to carefully manufacture sentiment against the splendid work in behalf of American commercial freedom so courageously carried out, under the authority of Congress, by the Alien Property Custodian."

"In spite of these handicaps the German dye manufacturer is strong today. His plants are even greater than before the war, the personnel of those plants is practically intact, large stores of material are accumulated and he is determined to regain his markets."

"It would be foolish to belittle his ability or his fighting strength, but in the light of the accomplishments of American chemists during the past four years, and indeed of their great achievements during the short time which I was abroad, my mind turns back with supreme confidence in the correctness of the prediction of the Swiss professor who 20 years ago said to me 'The natural home of the dyestuff industry is in your country, and some day it will flourish there.' Speed the day, oh ye chemists of America."

Dr. Herty said that in compliance with the arrangements already made by the Textile Alliance German vat dyes should be in this country by the first of next year in time to meet the requirements of American manufacturers. In the meantime ample preparations are being made by American manufacturers eventually to cover fully American needs, but favorable legislation by Congress is essential during this preliminary stage.

Dr. Herty does not take seriously the announcement made by Mr. Irving A. Keene, chairman of the Advisory Committee on Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs of the American Chamber of Commerce in London. Mr. Keene reported that he had visited the German factories and that he had found that the Germans were not manufacturing dyes in sufficient quantities to be a menace to the industry in the United States and that they would not be able, in his opinion, to dump enough dyes and dye materials upon the American market to have any appreciable effect. When Dr. Herty saw this statement by Mr. Keene in the Paris edition of an American newspaper he at once got in touch with Mr. Keene who was a most delightful dinner companion, but within 10 minutes he was convinced that Mr. Keene's views about German dye matters were not worth a tinker's damn. He was not familiar even with the names of important standard dyes and although he had apparently been received with suave cordiality by the Germans he had no definite data whatever and could not even describe the plants visited. He had even omitted to call at the Badische plant, the very mention of which was a strange word to him and brought forth no intelligent gleam. In fact in reply to a direct question he said that he had not gone through any warehouses at all, for indeed as he expressed it, there would have been no use in it, for he would not have known a dye from a soap box.

The speaker observed that such reports as this circulated through the press of the United States, were calculated to give an erroneous impression of the situation abroad. He expected, however, that as the state of affairs was better known there would be a thorough understanding of the matter by the American people and that our legislators would do everything possible to adjust matters so that the American dye industry, essential to the commercial welfare of the country as well as to the national defense, would be put upon a substantial basis by Congress.

Cotton Growers Export Direct.

Fort Worth, Texas.—Texas cotton growers, for the first time in history, are exporting their product direct to foreign markets, and are netting from \$50 to \$100 more per bale than they could obtain at home. This new market plan was announced by President D. E. Lyday, of the Texas Farmers' Union, who has been assisting the farmers in selling abroad.

The grower who sells his cotton in foreign markets, however, is forced to wait six to twelve months for his money. The cotton is shipped via Galveston. A broker there is handling all the arrangements for the union members, even to arranging the price, terms, etc. The obligation to the Texas farmer is guaranteed by an English, French, Italian or Spanish bank, wherever the cotton is shipped.

This system of the Texas cotton grower shipping abroad, according to President Lyday, will result in the foreign cotton mills being able to resume work immediately. Heretofore they have been unable to obtain American cotton. This applies especially to the enemy nations.

One community — Snyder — has formed an association to ship direct to the foreign buyer.

In years gone by the Texas farmer has sold his cotton on the home market to the representative of an American firm which in turn sold the cotton to the foreign spinner.

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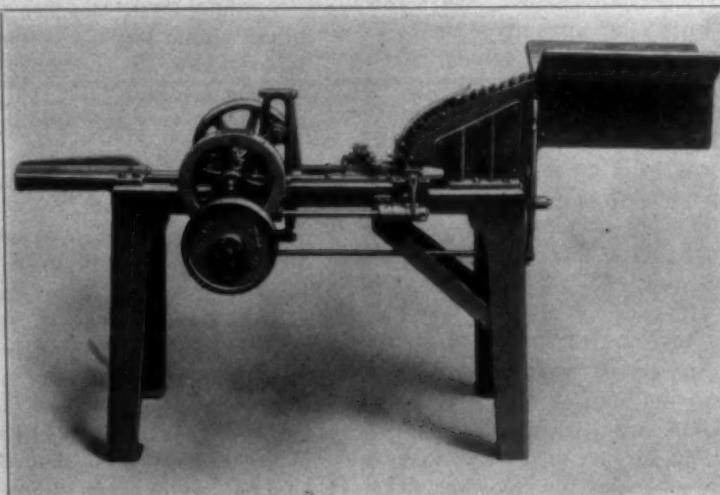
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Note the NEW CLUTCH DRIVE— Simple, Durable and Effective

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WHY NOT INVESTIGATE?

The Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Thursday, December 4, 1919

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Published Every Thursday by
CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY
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 Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1919

The Child Labor Case.

If the cotton mills of the South realized the fact most of them will be subject to a tax of 10 per cent of their 1919 profits unless the Federal Child Labor Law is held unconstitutional they would have a decided interest in the case of Johnston vs. the Atherton Mills, which is to be heard before the United States Supreme Court at Washington, D. C., on December 8th.

Because no inspectors have been around and nothing has been heard of the law except from the ladies who issued certificates of employment many mills have been lulled to sleep in the idea that there will be no penalties collected.

As a matter of fact the Government does not have to take any notice of violations until the tax returns are made in March, 1920, at which time the managers of the mills must take oath that there has never been any violation of the law by themselves or their employees.

Under the law, which is very stringent and rigid, one single violation subjects the mill to the entire tax.

If during 1919 any child under 14 years of age has been employed for even one hour or any child between 14 and 16 years of age has been employed for more than eight hours in any one day the 10 per cent tax must be paid. The fact that the mill did not intend to violate the law or did put a stop to the violations after one or two occurred does not

help the case, as under the law one violation is the same as one thousand violations.

The Government has naturally waited the outcome of the test case before going very actively after enforcement, but we predict that if the United States Supreme Court holds the law constitutional there will be a great howl from a surprised lot of cotton mills, who find themselves subject to a tax of 10 per cent of their profits with no way of escape.

However, we believe that the Supreme Court is going to throw out this vicious law as they did in the case of the Keating Child Labor Law.

There are the identical same members of the Supreme Court as heard the last case and the best lawyers believe this law to be more unconstitutional than the former.

The test case of Johnston vs. Atherton Mills has been prepared with the same painstaking care as the case of Dagenhart vs. Fidelity Manufacturing Company, and we have the same able array of attorneys.

As only two attorneys are permitted to make argument on one side, W. M. Hendren of Winston-Salem, N. C., and Judge W. P. Bynum of Greensboro, N. C., have been selected to appear before the court.

The able argument of Mr. Hendren in the former case attracted national attention and Judge Bynum ranks as one of the foremost lawyers of the country.

COAL SITUATION SERIOUS.

The coal situation is more serious than many believe, according to David Clark, editor of Southern Textile Bulletin, who is spending this week in New York, Buffalo, Chicago and other points North. The following wire was received from Mr. Clark today:

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 3, 1919.

Southern Textile Bulletin,

41 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.

Coal situation is much more critical than many believe. Streets of Chicago are dark tonight, many industries have already closed and factory and office hours have been restricted in order to save coal. Those cotton mills that operate by coal should make every effort to conserve every possible pound because even if the strike is settled there will be a serious shortage.

David Clark.

clothes and painted from head to foot with heavy lead oil, according to reports brought here.

Lawson then was placed in an automobile, it was said, and taken to Seneca where he caught a train for Atlanta. He left his baggage and overcoat here as well as a quantity of union literature.

There are six large cotton mills here, none of the operatives of which are known to be members of textile unions. Lawson, according to reports, was to have met a number of operatives here tonight to advocate unionism. He was seized while en route to fill the engagement.—Charlotte (N. C.) Observer.

Scott Roberts, Rotarian.

When Scott Roberts resigned as president of the Anniston Rotary Club last week to his successor, W. G. Crutchfield, he brought to a close an administration that has been of tremendous worth to this community.

The Rotary club could not have found a man better qualified by nature to undertake the work it had to do during the days of the war, when it fell upon this organization to put over practically all of the loans and war fund drives. Mr. Roberts commanded the following of his men, and he gave every resource at his command to the government during those crucial days. In that way, with him as leader, the Rotary club upheld the reputation of the city for patriotic generosity in a way that was splendid.

Mr. Roberts has a most engaging personality, and his fine faculties as a public speaker have given the Anniston club a conspicuous place in the South. He possesses poise, dignity and a resourceful mind, and the city as a whole is indebted to him for the work he has done. He will continue a potent factor in the club as a member of the board of governors.—Anniston (Ala.) Evening Star.

Union Organizer Stripped, Whipped, Painted in Oils.

Anderson, S. C.—Dec. 2.—H. T. Lawson, said to be a textile union organizer, who arrived here today from Atlanta, was seized here tonight by a party of unidentified men, whipped, divested of his

Personal News

Geo. D. Simpkins, Sr., is now overseer spinning and spooling at Bibb Cotton Mill No. 1, Macon, Ga.

M. H. Carter is now assistant overseer spinning and spooling at Bibb Cotton Mill No. 4, Macon, Ga.

J. H. Huff has succeeded J. R. Wilson as superintendent of the Camperdown Mills, Greenville, S. C.

J. W. Webster and Grover George are overhauling spinning and spooling at Bibb Cotton Mill No. 1, Macon, Ga.

J. A. Johnston has recently become superintendent of the Okeh Manufacturing Company, Greenville, S. C.

C. B. Hayes has been promoted from second hand at Phenix Mills of Kings Mountain, N. C., to overseer of carding.

J. P. Thompson of Bibb Manufacturing Company, Macon, Ga., has accepted position with Ensign Cotton Mill, Forsyth, Ga.

B. F. Barnes, formerly superintendent of Echota Mills, Calhoun, Ga., is now superintendent of the Vardry Mills, Greenville, S. C.

T. H. Wise and V. P. Wise, loom fixers from Saxon Mill, Spartanburg, S. C., are now with Ella Manufacturing Company, Shelby, N. C.

Sam Jones has accepted the position as overseer of spinning for the Gloversville (N. Y.) Knitting Mills. He comes from North Charleston, S. C.

George A. Buchanan, formerly with Darlington (S. C.) Manufacturing Company, has accepted position as superintendent of Manetto Mills, Lando, S. C.

Daniel Echofield has resigned his position as superintendent of the Marsh Cotton Mills, Salisbury, N. C., to accept a position as assistant manager of the Gambill and Melville Mill, Bessemer City, N. C.

R. L. Barnes, who has for some time been superintendent of Rhode Island Cotton Mill at Spray, N. C., has been made general superintendent also of the Wearwell Sheetings and Blanket Mills at Draper, N. C., for the Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mills Company, succeeding Luther Knowles, who has resigned.

T. R. Morton, from the Fidelity Manufacturing Company, Charlotte, N. C., has accepted position as superintendent of the Martinsville (Va.) Cotton Mill.

G. E. Royce, for the last six months a superintendent in the Reading (Pa.) Cotton Mills, has gone to Mississippi to take a position in a spinning mill.

J. P. Prim, who has been superintendent of the Rome (Ga.) Hosiery Mill, has resigned and accepted position as superintendent of the Charlotte (N. C.) Knitting Mill.

O. L. Shafer has resigned his position as overseer spinning at Adams Cotton Mills, Macon, Ga., to accept position as overseer twisting at Cardinal Mills, West Point, Miss.

J. T. Hull has been promoted from overseer of carding at Phenix Mill, Kings Mountain, N. C., to assistant superintendent of Cherokee Falls Manufacturing Company, Cherokee Falls, N. C.

W. S. Merritt has resigned his position as overseer spinning, twisting, spooling and winding at Cherokee Spinning Mill, Knoxville, Tenn., and has accepted position in Aragon (Ga.) Mills.

J. R. Young is now superintendent of Cherokee Falls Manufacturing Company, Cherokee, S. C., in connection with Phenix Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C., and will divide time between each mill.

R. R. McCraw, from the Chadwick-Hoskins Company, has accepted position as superintendent of the Fidelity Manufacturing Company, Charlotte, N. C., succeeding T. R. Morton, resigned.

J. R. Wilson, formerly superintendent of the Camperdown Mills, Greenville, S. C., has succeeded A. T. Brown as superintendent of the Poinsett Mills, Greenville, S. C. Mr. Brown has retired, owing to ill health.

J. L. Powers has resigned as overseer of carding and spinning at Inverness Mill, Winston-Salem, N. C., to take charge of carding, spinning, spooling, twisting and winding at Bloomfield Manufacturing Company, Statesville, N. C.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Martinsville, Va. — Martinsville Cotton Mills Company plans to add spinning equipment to 22,000 spindles, and later on increase to 4,100 looms.

Hillsboro, N. C. — The Belle Vue Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of sheeting, yarns, etc., have completed arrangements for the construction of a one-story mill.

Kansas City, Mo. — Goodenow-Brookfield Knitting Company, 418 Archibald street, J. Frank Goode now, president, is to build a two-story 56x140 foot factory.

Spray, N. C. — Leaksville Mills will erect additional plant, warehouses, village; Robert & Co., architects-engineers, Atlanta, Ga.; T. C. Thompson & Bros., contractors, Charlotte, and Birmingham, Ala.

Abbeville, S. C. — A new concern is being formed in Abbeville, with a capital of \$1,500,000. Plans are being prepared for the construction of a plant to contain 25,000 spindles and 750 looms for the manufacture of cotton cloth.

Easley, S. C. — The Glenwood Cotton Mills have let contract to Huntington & Guerry of Greenville, S. C., for street lights in their village and electric wiring of all houses. Work is to begin as soon as material can be put on ground.

LaFayette, Ala. — Construction is to begin at once on the new plant of the LaFayette Cotton Mills and it is hoped to be producing knitting yarns by spring. James A. Hines is president and J. C. Griffin, treasurer. John Hill, Atlanta, is engineer.

Chattanooga, Tenn. — Standard Processing Company, build plant addition; two-story, 84x237 feet, mill construction wing; install machinery; total, \$150,000; increase maximum capacity 40 per cent; mercerize and bleach cotton yarns for hosiery.

Helena, Ark. — E. C. and John E. Horner announce the sale of the St. Francis Cotton Mills, located at West Helena, to D. C. Williams and J. T. Hodges, of Lincolnton, N. C. It is understood that the new owners of the mills will form a stock company with a view to enlarging the property. Possession of the property will be given the North Carolina purchasers on December 15. Mr. Williams is owner of the Williams Cotton Mill as Lincolnton, N. C.

Woodside Cotton Mills Declare New Dividends.

Greenville, S. C. — At a meeting of the directors of the Woodside Cotton Mills Company here, a 20 per cent stock dividend on all common stock of record December 15, and payable January 1, was declared. In addition the regular semi-annual

dividend of 5 per cent on the common, and 3½ per cent on the preferred stock. A rise of about 25 to 30 points in the value of Woodside common stock was a feature of the local stock market, bids for the stock running as high as 330.

Mill Baby Wins Prize.

At the North Georgia Fair, which was recently held in Rome, Ga., the girl baby who won first prize in the

Better Babies Show is the daughter of two of the operatives of the Rome Hosiery Mills. The mother of the child had worked for these mills since she was fourteen years old and her husband has worked in cotton and hosiery mills almost all his life.

There were a number of babies, from all classes and stations, competing for the prize, something like 125 babies having been entered for the event. The fact that the child

of the mill parents won first prize is pretty conclusive evidence of the health of the mill people.

Textile Graduates Get Positions

Lieut. W. A. Kennedy, who was with the 317th Field Artillery in France, has been appointed Southern representative of the Electro Bleaching Gas Company of New York. Lieutenant Kennedy is a graduate of the North Carolina Textile School, which is a department of the North Carolina State College. Another graduate of this textile school, Mr. M. Stough, is in the dyeing laboratory of the Du Pont Company of Charlotte.

Cotton Pickers Get From \$40 to \$60 a Day.

Austin, Texas. — When it comes to making money cotton pickers are in a class by themselves this season. In many instances families are cleaning up as much as \$40 and as high as \$60 a day. It all depends how many are in the family. There is such a scarcity of cotton pickers this year that the price has gone up from \$1 a hundred to \$3 a hundred pounds. Many pickers are able to gather from 400 to 500 pounds of cotton a day and it is not unusual for children who are barely in their teens to pick an average of 300 pounds a day. Not only are farmers paying the record breaking price of \$3 a hundred pounds for picking the staple, but they are scouring the state for men, women and children for the work. The transportation of the pickers to and from the farms is paid and in some cases they are given board by the planters.

Pinesol.

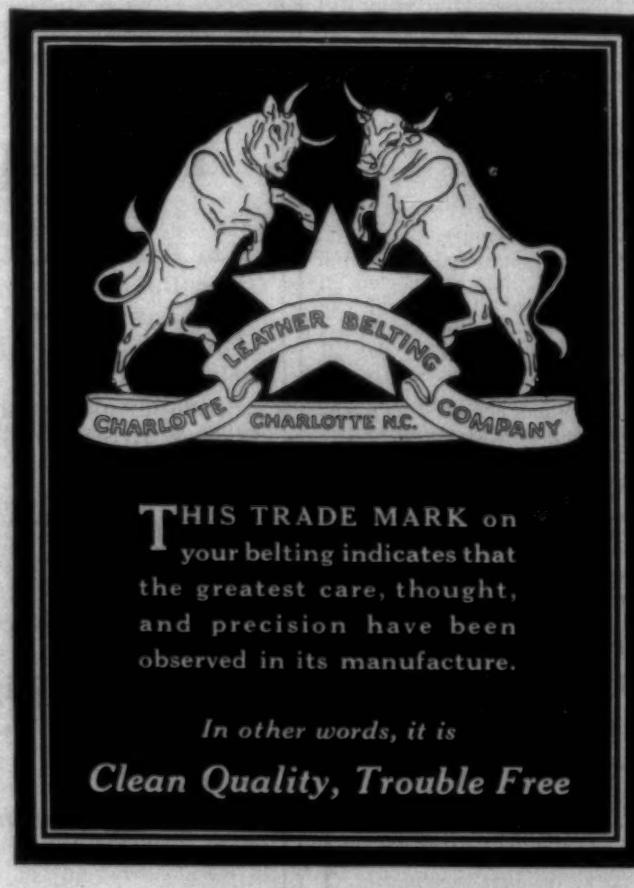
Joseph E. Shepard, of Wilmington, N. C., is manufacturing an air purifier from the leaves of the long leaf pine which has a pleasing odor when sprayed through humidifiers, deodorizing the air, killing germs and preventing contagious and infectious diseases. This germ killer is called Pinesol and is becoming very popular with textile men in the south and north. The following is taken from a pamphlet sent out by Mr. Shepard:

Pinesol.

Pinesol is the result of a special distillation of the long leaf pine, from which the curative and healing properties are extracted. When diluted with water and used through humidifiers or evaporated by heat it imparts the refreshing odors and invigorating properties of the pine forest, purifies and deodorizes the air, kills germs and prevents contagious, communicable and infectious diseases. Factories, schools, theaters, sick rooms and other places where people are subjected to contagious and communicable diseases should use Pinesol as a germicide, deodorizer and air purifier.

Pinesol floor dressing is a pro-

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List on Request
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American Trust Company
CHARLOTTE, N. C.**



Thursday, December 4, 1919.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN.

21

duct made from Pinesol and is so combined with other oils and waxes that it serves as a filler for fiber and cracks, producing a bright polish when friction is applied.

Tribute to G. A. Buchanan.

The Darlington (S. C.) News and Press carries the following interesting item about George A. Buchanan, who, much to the regret of his many friends, is leaving Darlington for Chester county.

George A. Buchanan has accepted the position of superintendent of the Lando Mill, in Chester county, and left for his new field of work several days ago. For more than 12 years Mr. Buchanan has been the popular and efficient superintendent of the Darlington Manufacturing Company's mill, and it will be a matter of genuine regret to our entire community to know that he will no longer be a resident of Darlington.

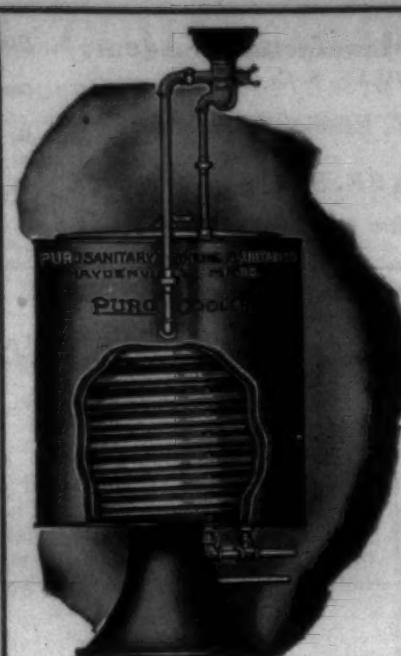
Before his departure, he was presented with a very handsome gold watch, this being a token of regard and appreciation from the entire body of mill operatives. In itself alone, this is fine testimony to the manner in which Mr. Buchanan discharged the duties of his office.

It is not at all an easy task to keep such an organization going smoothly, but there has never been the slightest friction with the operatives under his guidance, and the business aspect of the case has had equally excellent services rendered. The family of Mr. Buchanan will continue for the present to make their home in Darlington, which will be good news to all."

To Classify Cotton Before Tendered on Future Contracts.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 3.—The boards of cotton examiners of the Bureau of Markets at New York and New Orleans will, under certain conditions, examine samples of cotton and furnish preliminary informal classification of such samples to shippers and others interested, according to an announcement from the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Copies of the new regulations providing for this service and of the form of application blank which must be used in submitting the samples may be obtained from the board of cotton examiners of the Bureau of Markets, located at New Orleans in the Abraham Building, or at New York at 27 Cotton Exchange Building. The service will be given to any shipper or other



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E. S. PLAYER, Greenville, S. C.

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Roosevelts' motto was
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Anticipate your warm weather requirements and order

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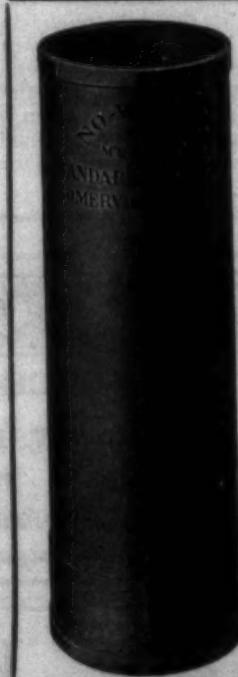
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Cover with locking device and rubber washer, making an air tight Tank—equipped with Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain

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person who owns, controls or has the disposition of cotton and who contemplates tendering it on a future contract made on a future exchange at New York or New Orleans, subject to the United States Cotton Futures Act.

Through this new service, says the bureau, it will be possible for the owner of cotton to learn how the official cotton standards of the United States are applied by the Government boards of cotton examiners and to form an opinion as to the classification of his cotton and the best disposition to make of it, before submitting it for inspection, sampling and handling necessary to make an actual tender on a future contract. A charge of 30 cents a bale will be made for each sample classed by boards of cotton examiners.

T. R. Morton Presented With Silver Service.

T. R. Morton, who has been superintendent of Fidelity Manufacturing Company, Charlotte, N. C., for nearly two years, has resigned and accepted a similar position with the Martinsville Cotton Mill, Martinsville, Va. He took charge at Martinsville Monday, December 1st.

Before his leaving last Saturday the employees of Fidelity Manufacturing Company presented him with a handsome silver set of knives and forks and sugar spoon. J. M. Archer, secretary and treasurer presented the gift and spoke as follows:

"I appreciate the honor that you have conferred on me in making a little talk this morning, but I am placed in the position of a friend of mine who was attending a meeting in Washington one time and the toastmaster called on him for a

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Successors to
WELD BOBBIN AND SPOOL COMPANY
LAWRENCE, MASS., U.S.A.
MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH GRADE
Bobbins, Spools, & Shuttles
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We make a specialty of Hand Threading and Woolen Shuttles, Enameled Bobbins and all kinds of Bobbins and Spools with Brass or Tin Re-inforcements.
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RIGHT HAND

LEFT HAND

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Our CONDITIONING ROOM EQUIPMENT
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FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

Thursday, December 4, 1919.

Morehead Back-to-Boiler System.
 Gardner Governor Company Pumps and Air Compressors.
 Canton Rocking and Dumping Grates.
 Bayer Steam Soot Blowers.

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Inquiries will receive our best attention

Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountains and Coolers.
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 B. Messina's Sons—Burlap.
 Plastic Metallic Packing.
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**Linker Troubles,
 Electrical Stop Motion Troubles
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Cocker Machine and Foundry Company
 Gastonia, N. C.
 Builders of Warpers, Linkers, Ballers, Reels, Etc.

Fire Without Having A Cleaning Period Or



speech and he got up and said to the toastmaster:

"I appreciate the honor but I haven't got up hardly enough steam yet. A little later on in the evening I might be able to make you a speech."

They went around a little bit longer and finally they called on him again. He said:

"You called on me before and I did not have enough steam and now that you have called on me I have got too much steam."

"There is not any danger of my getting any too much steam around here, but I don't feel I have got enough steam to make any sort of a speech, but I appreciate as an officer of this corporation the spirit that prompted each and all of you to contribute as a token of your appreciation to Mr. Morton who is about to leave us, and I think I speak for all of you when I say that there is not a man or woman in the sound of my voice who doesn't feel a great attachment for Mr. Morton, through friendship and through your connection in the mill here. The management regrets to lose the services of Mr. Morton through friendship and through his connection in the mill here. We appreciate everything he has done and the spirit that made you give to buy this token of your appreciation shows that each and every one of you appreciates him."

"Mr. Morton, this little box which I hold on my hand represents the spirit of friendship and brotherly love which exists between your employees and yourself."

"We have bought for you something that represents the appreciation of your services and it is our only hope that you always have something to use them on."

"In leaving us we hope that you will be well pleased and well satisfied with your position. While we regret very much to give you up we hope that you will be successful and will forget the spirit of the people with whom you have worked here."

Mr. Morton responded as follows:

"Mr. Archer and employees of the Fidelity Manufacturing Company: It is not worth while for me to try



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GUY L. MELCHOR, Ga., Ala. and Tenn. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

to express my gratitude to you—it succeed me—Mr. McGraw.

is too much for me. It is not necessary for me to say to you that I am surprised. I have not expected anything from you, but as you have seen fit to present me with this token of your respect, I wish to assure you that I appreciate it very highly and I want to say here in the presence of Mr. Archer and all of the company that my relations in dealing with you as superintendent of this plant in the past year and a half have been most cordial and pleasant. I have worked in a good many textile plants, I have been connected with people all over the country, but I haven't yet found any people who have been more loyal as a whole than the help of this mill, and I want to thank you for your co-operation and any success that I have had in operating this mill is not due all or wholly to me, but to the overseers of this plant are due their share of honor for what has been done here if anything has been done, because they have co-operated with me wholeheartedly and given me their support.

"Mr. McGraw, you will find the labor of this mill easy to handle, honest, hard-working, and you will find that they will be willing to co-operate with you in every way that they possibly can.

"Again thanking you all for the present that you have given me and wishing you well in all your undertakings, I thank you."

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Clark's Weave Room Calculations

By W. A. Graham Clark, Textile Expert of United States Tariff Commission

TYPICAL AMERICAN CLOTHS

(Continued from last week.)

Width in inches.	Yards per lb.	Picks per inch.	Warp Yarn.	Filling Yarn.	Width in inches.	Yards per lb.	Picks per inch.	Warp Yarn.	Filling Yarn.
Warp Sateens									
27½	2.50	96x56	22s	8s	30	2.00	88x48	12s	10s
27½	3.70	112x64	22s	28s	30	2.10	88x58	12s	12s
29	4.20	112x64	28s	30s	30	2.12	80x42	11s	10s
30	2.85	88x38	14s	14s	30	2.15	88x48	12s	11s
30½	2.65	118x64	24s	15s	30	2.31	88x48	13s	13s
30½	3.00	118x64	22s	22s	30	2.40	88x48	13s	14s
30½	3.30	118x64	24s	22s	30	2.50	88x38	12s	14s
30½	3.35	112x64	22s	28s	30	2.65	88x38	13s	14s
30½	3.35	118x64	24s	22s	30	2.85	88x38	15s	14s
30½	3.50	112x64	26s	22s	30	3.00	86x40	18s	10s
30½	4.00	112x64	28s	30s	30	3.00	88x38	15s	15s
37	3.50	112x64	24s	45s	30	3.25	88x38	17s	17s
37½	3.65	112x64	28s	40s	30	3.50	88x38	17s	18s
40	3.00	112x64	28s	30s	31½	2.05	88x56	13s	13s
42	3.50	112x64	28s	42s	33½	1.73	86x62	13.50s	8s
42	3.50	140x84	42s	44s	37	1.75	86x44	12s	10s
42½	3.75	96x64	28s	40s	37	1.95	76x42	12.50s	10s
42½	3.90	96x60	28s	40s	37	2.00	88x42	13.50s	12s
42½	4.00	96x56	28s	40s	37	2.10	86x44	13.50s	13s
43	3.35	140x96	42s	44s	37	2.35	76x42	13s	14s
43	3.35	160x96	52s	44s	37	1.76	76x44	18s	15s
43	3.50	112x64	36s	32s	59				
43	3.50	120x84	42s	36s					
43	3.50	120x96	42s	44s					
43	3.75	96x64	30s	40s	35	2.85	156x64	30s	23s
44	3.35	140x96	45s	50s	35	3.15	156x64	30s	30s
54	1.30	104x64	16s	16s	35	3.18	156x64	30s	33s
Filling Sateens									
26½	6.85	64x72	28s	36s	35	2.90	156x64	30s	33s
28	5.85	64x68	28s	36s	38	3.00	156x64	60/2	30s
31	4.00	72x120	28s	34s					
31½	5.50	64x88	32s	37s					
31½	5.50	64x124	34s	48s	34	5.10	94x80	42s	40s
33½	5.50	96x150	46s	66s	38½	4.25	84x80	29s	46s
35	3.75	64x112	28s	36s	39	4.15	96x100	36s	44s
35	4.65	64x104	32s	38s	39	5.00	80x80	40s	46s
35	5.25	64x80	36s	32s	39½	3.60	76x92	30s	38s
35	5.50	64x72	28s	40s	39½	4.25	84x80	29s	46s
36	4.50	64x104	36s	34s	40	3.20	83x92	28s	33s
36	4.50	64x112	34s	41s	40	3.50	80x92	30s	38s
36	4.85	64x88	36s	34s					
36	5.10	64x80	36s	32s					
36½	4.00	100x132	45s	45s					
37½	3.90	64x112	28s	36s	36½	5.15	96x104	40s	65s
37½	4.00	64x104	32s	37s	39	4.65	100x116	50s	60s
37½	4.15	64x112	28s	42s	39	4.95	96x104	50s	60s
37½	4.25	64x96	28s	36s	39	5.00	80x80	34s	51s
37½	5.00	64x80	36s	33s	39	5.00	96x100	50s	51s
37½	5.25	64x72	28s	42s	39	5.25	96x92	50s	51s
39	3.75	64x112	28s	36s	39	5.50	96x100	50s	60s
39	3.75	84x124	32s	47s	39	6.00	72x68	40s	52s
39	3.75	96x132	36s	50s	39	6.00	80x76	40s	60s
39	3.75	96x132	40s	45s	39	6.00	80x76	40s	60s
39	3.80	64x124	28s	42s	39½	5.00	96x100	47s	58s
39	4.00	64x104	32s	37s	40	4.15	96x100	40s	50s
39	4.00	64x112	28s	42s	40	4.80	96x104	44s	62s
39	4.20	64x104	29s	43s	40	4.90	96x104	47s	57s
39	4.50	64x88	36s	34s	40	5.00	88x92	42s	62s
39	4.75	64x80	36s	34s	40	5.00	94x104	47s	58s
40	3.56	96x136	40s	45s	40	6.00	72x68	40s	50s
43	3.35	84x124	36s	40s	40	6.00	80x76	40s	65s
43	3.35	96x132	36s	48s	40	6.00	88x80	50s	60s
43	3.35	96x150	36s	54s	40	6.50	72x68	50s	54s
44	3.75	64x112	36s	38s	40	6.80	80x72	50s	60s

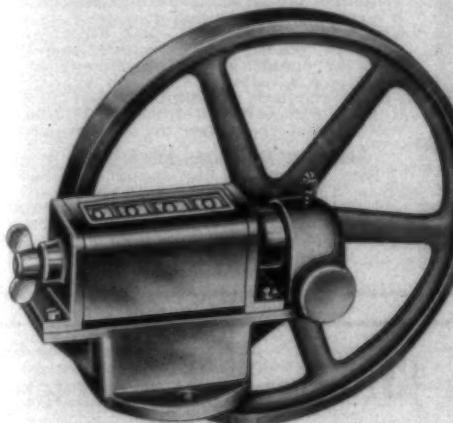
(Continued Next Week.)

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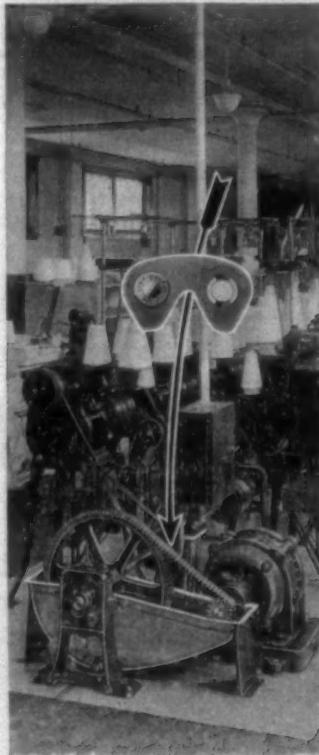
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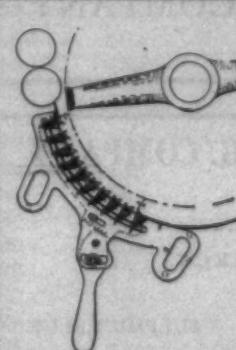
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GREENVILLE, S. C. PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Loom Improvements.

(Continued from Page 10.)
rier out of the hopper into the shuttle then on the lay there beneath rier.

The lay 5 carried by the lay swords, one of which 6 is illustrated, carries on each end the usual shuttle box 7, the one at the transfer end to the lay being herein illustrated.

The shuttle 8 is recessed at 9 from top to bottom in the usual manner to receive the filling carrier herein shown as a bobbin 10. When the shuttle is of the self-threading type such as is used in the automatic weft replenishing loom, it is provided with some form of slot extending from the recess 9 into the eye from which the filling extends and in threading the shuttle the filling is simply drawn off from the filling carrier and passed down through these slots until it enters and reeves out through the eye. In the case of the automatic loom, this threading of the shuttle is performed automatically.

In the course of the operation of weaving, at the end of each pick, the shuttle is suddenly stopped by contact with the picker 12 and suitable mechanism such as a binder or loom check. When the filling is of a heavy weight, such as employed for example in the weaving of duck and other coarse materials, the weight of the filling is such as to give it considerable momentum. Consequently upon the sudden stoppage of the shuttle, at the time it is boxed at the end of the pick, the filling, especially that portion next to be drawn off from the filling carrier, and that portion extending from the filling carrier to the shuttle eye, is lifted or thrown by its momentum and not infrequently is thrown up out of the shuttle recess. The results in the case of the self-threading shuttle, in the filling being thrown out of the threading slot thus unthreading the shuttle or it results in the filling being caught between the shuttle and the walls of the shuttle box or the binder or other parts of the loom and becoming pinched caught or broken.

This invention provides means for preventing the filling from thus being thrown by momentum out of the shuttle recess upon the stoppage of the shuttle. Such means may be provided at both sides of the loom if found desirable but are particularly of use at the transfer end of the loom herein illustrated, where the tendency is to throw the filling off the end of the filling car-

ri
erably, this means is carried by or supported from the loom frame so that it does not move with the lay and consequently does not interfere with the operation of the transfer or replenishing mechanism. But this is only essential in the case of a weft replenishing loom.

The preferred construction for this purpose is herein illustrated as embodying the invention and comprises a bracket 13 bolted or otherwise secured at 14 to a portion of the loom frame and bent so as to project above the shuttle box on the lay side at the time the shuttle is being

boxed. This arm has secured thereto, as by the screws 15, a plate 16 which in the form illustrated is provided on its lower face with a pad of bristles 17. This plate is of sufficient area to cover the filling in the shuttle recess which is likely to be loosened and thrown out of the shuttle recess by momentum upon the stoppage of the shuttle and is herein shown as covering all the filling on the filling carrier in the shuttle.

The provision of a pad of bristles has been found an effective expedient for holding the filling in place and enabling the device to be brought in close proximity to the top of the shuttle box and to yield as the lay beats up.

It will be seen that by mounting this device from the loom frame, it is held in position out of the field of action of the transcriber but in a position where it secures the desired result.

Mill Interests Rally to the Support of Converse College.

Spartanburg, S. C.—The Converse College endowment campaign for \$200,000 in Spartanburg city and county, went over the top here by more than \$50,000 amidst the wildest enthusiasm that carried the workers out of the dining hall at the Soldiers' Club to march through the streets of the city with songs and cheers.

The column finally halted at the Morgan monument, where brief addresses were delivered and the doxology was sung by more than 500 students and citizens.

This great celebration continued throughout the afternoon. The fund was well over the top when it developed that the cotton manufacturing interests of the county had joined hands with the forces of education and decided upon a program of contributions to the fund that will amount to more than \$50,000. It was pointed out that Converse College had been founded by the late D. E. Converse and that associated with him in the establishment of the institution were other pioneer manufacturers, the late John H. Montgomery and the late A. H. Twitchell. The mills of the county proposed through their contributions to Converse College to establish a memorial to these men who were early manufacturers of the region and yet the pioneers in the movement for the education of young women.

Before the mills were heard from the fund had reached \$206,473.16, according to the earliest tabulations. It will probably go more, as certain contributions from the county are not yet reported. It was also pointed out this afternoon that the alumni of the college out of the city are at work on a campaign to raise \$150,000 and they are meeting with great success, though the result of their efforts have not been definitely reported.

The success of this campaign means that Converse College will be enlarged as to buildings and equipment at once and that a school of the practical arts will be established to be open throughout the summer months.—Charlotte (N. C.) Observer.

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LET US ESTIMATE ON YOUR WORK

STEPHENSON CO.

Plumbers & Heaters
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Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Water Closets, Sinks, Boilers, Pipe and Fittings
Low Pressure Steam and Hot Water Heating Boilers and Radiators

St. Ongé Adjustable Grid Bar

Removes 25% more dirt without loss of stock
Plain bars or pin bars furnished

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IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT
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NEW YORK

SOUTHERN OFFICES

1412 Empire Bldg.
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Atlanta, Ga.
Charlotte, N. C.

Good Lesson in Model Sanitation by Uncle Sam

One of the most practical lessons our men learned during the war was sanitation. Seemingly the impossible was accomplished by it. Camp sites were selected in swamps and woods and made absolutely safe by the high standards of the modern plumber. The amazing amount of sanitary engineering done by the government was beyond the ordinary conception of money value, yet the expenditure of large sums in this definite task brought about unbelievable standards of health and cleanliness.

Protection of the soldier was the vitalizing motive that brought this work, but far-seeing organization was the mechanism that made this success possible. Had it not been for the high mark that was aimed at in each camp, and the expert knowledge on the part of the plumber who accepted the responsibility to reach that mark, the fires of patriotism could not have been fanned in such practical purpose. Pride of personal appearance, and the stimulus of cleanliness and the individual sense of duty to home and country were combined as an incentive to reach the goal of accomplishment.

When the alert American manufacturer realized the inevitable destiny of an unsanitary plant, he like Uncle Sam, went at the matter at once in a thorough manner. No makeshift system there. What seemed a tremendous project, to be far greater than human enterprise could possibly contract for, the plumber was consulted, the job committed to him, and astonishing results were speedily reported. It was the setting of a high mark that has made possible the success of these manufacturers.

When a sanitary system is installed to excel it is pitted against other systems; the perfect system wrestles for a time against the inferior one until it is vanquished. In all conditions of manufacturing, pride of accomplishment is the most compelling impulse that spurs men to do their utmost, and the joy of doing things better than others do them is a deeper inspiration than that which comes from the prospect of a fat pay envelope.

This fundamental characteristic of human aspiration is fostered and nourished only amid clean surroundings, helpful, congenial working conditions. Captains of industry, men who have moved mountains in their own field, have seen possibilities develop into magnificent triumphs, such as we accomplished in the war. Success has depended almost entirely upon the

combination of good environment which brought home to each worker the dependence of a task upon his personal responsiveness.

The manufacturing world long ago saw that the pursuit of peaceful industries required as much "pep" as a war-machine, and have increased the sanitary effectiveness of their plants. Protection of the industrial soldier of peace, protection of peace-time profits, is as necessary, and more so now, than ever. Moreover, the American workman today is demanding better living conditions. Where he relaxes after the day's grind he wants to be comfortable. Quite human, he really relaxes when he is comfortable. No kind of alluring pay takes the place of that place we call "home" and thoughtfulness on the part of a manufacturer in this respect will do more towards contributing his mite of mitigation to the welfare of workers generally than he can imagine. By means of the perfect sanitary system this can be done.

Sanitation, planned and installed by your local plumber, is one of the many sources of wealth that help in making a plant prosperous.

There is a vast difference between the small inferior system and modern perfect system. One is the product of modern plumbing while the other is a back number that is fast being crowded off the boards by the very things that make the other so helpful.

The nearer you come to having the perfect system—and you can have it every whit—the better will your employees perform their task under the stimulating conditions of clean physical conditions.

Protect your plant—your profits—specify the original, genuine perfect sanitary system. Its perfect operation, durable and useful appliances, and ability to withstand the test of years, make it the ONE sanitary system for you. There is no substitute.

Right today your local plumber will be glad to tell you all about it. Consult him without delay.

SOUTHERN STATES SUPPLY CO
Columbia, S. C.

THE CAHILL IRON WORKS
Chattanooga, Tenn.

THE LOWRY COMPANY
Atlanta, Ga.

VIRGINIA-CAROLINA SUPPLY CO.
Richmond and Norfolk, Va.

JOSEPH A. VOGEL CO.
Frost-Proof Closets
Wilmington, Del.

Thursday, December 4, 1919.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN.

29

BUSINESS PAPERS HAVE LARGE MISSION.

(Continued from page 8.)
tained specified times, and then by fiat of the executive, raise all wages and salaries simultaneously, by the per cent of increase? That would soon show the absurdity of the principle, for you cannot take more out of the pot than you put in it.

Gentlemen, the demands that some of the radicals are making cannot be satisfied with increased wages, for they demand nothing less than turning industry over to them. There is no justification for that kind of partnership, for the only kind that is successful in business is that which is earned and paid for.

I have bought Link-Belt stock ever since I came with the company, and I have acquired what interest I have because I sacrificed a very considerable part of a very meager income for many years in order to buy it and hold on to it. There are 180 of our employees among our stockholders today, because they helped us conduct the business and helped us develop it. For years we have insisted that the older interests, as they retire, surrender part of their stock for distribution and sale to the younger men. That is my idea of a partnership. It has worked well in our case and in many other plants. It is a very sound policy.

It occurred to me that you gentlemen might help very much in stilling the present day unrest. I think after all it is but a phase of after-war conditions—but a result of a transition from war to peace. It is of temporary duration, but it has to be handled well. What we have to do is bring back the proper perspective of our men, and not let them go off on a tangent.

Now, the radicals reach the men, not after hours, but during hours. They reach them by planting in your works men who have been especially coached for the job. We had some planted in the 39th Street plant not more than nine or ten months ago. Those men talk to the other men when the foreman isn't looking, and pour into them radical ideas about the wage scale and shop conditions, and when they find a man who has a pet grievance they fill him full of the seeds of distrust. And they plant men successively who develop and spread distrust. That is their game. Our method of meeting it is through the foreman.

The foreman isn't a good foreman unless he has the respect and confidence of the men. They must respect his ability as a mechanic, his character as a man. It is the foreman and the sub-foreman whom we ought to coach up and prepare to meet this insidious doctrine that is being spread to the detriment of the industry. I think you gentlemen should make some investigation as to the general character of the articles that appear in the foreign newspapers. They are very few in number, but are presented in many guises. The excessive profits of industry as compared with the earnings of men is the main one, but all questions could be answered in columns especially devoted to this purpose, so that you would bring to

the manufacturer, and particularly to his foremen, a knowledge of the basic principles of industry and of government, and enough detailed information concerning the profits of industry as specified in dollar per man per day, and other matters, to meet this insidious attack.

I think there is your field, gentlemen, and I know that you can make your papers a very much better and more important factor in the industries during these troublesome times, by adopting some line of action in accordance with the suggestion made, than you can in any other way, in the next six months.

I thank you. (Audience arose and applauded.)

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION
VISITS WESTINGHOUSE WORKS.

The International Trade Commission, which has been touring the United States for the purpose of studying our methods and to work out plans whereby trade conditions between their countries and ours might be improved, made a special visit to the Westinghouse Works at East Pittsburg, Pa., in the course of their tour of inspection.

This commission consists of prominent manufacturers, bankers and merchants as well as professional and representative business men of France, Italy, Belgium and Great Britain.

On the day of their visit the members of the party were guests of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company at a 12:00 o'clock luncheon, after which they were met by President E. M. Herr, Vice Presidents H. P. Davis and T. P. Gaylord, Manager of Works A. Taylor, Assistant Manager C. W. Johnson, General Superintendent Wilson and other officials of the company, and were escorted through the great electrical works.

Apparently the members of the commission were much impressed and asked many questions as they journeyed through the various departments, making special note of the many safeguards used throughout the plant.

Probably the most interesting member of the commission was Monsieur Schneider, who is known as the steel king of Paris. Dr. Schneider is head of the firm of Schneider & Cie, of Creusot, France. This firm was largely responsible for the manufacture of the 75 mm. guns used very effectively by the allies against the boches. In view of the fact that this company probably supplied the American army in France with all of its small artillery and a large part of its heavy artillery, while many American companies were shipping shells to France to be used in this gun, it seemed of special significance that Monsieur Schneider should visit our American industries.

After the completion of the tour through the plant the party proceeded to the University of Pittsburgh where the degree of doctor of science was conferred upon Monsieur Schneider by the university.

The good die young and the other kind when they can't help it.

BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY
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MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY
BOSTON, MASS. ROCKFORD, ILL. GREENVILLE, S.C.
HAND KNOTTERS AND WARP TYING MACHINES

The Mark of
Sterling Value
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FREDERICK JACKSON, Southern Agent

MONOPOLE OIL

U. S. Patent No. 861,397

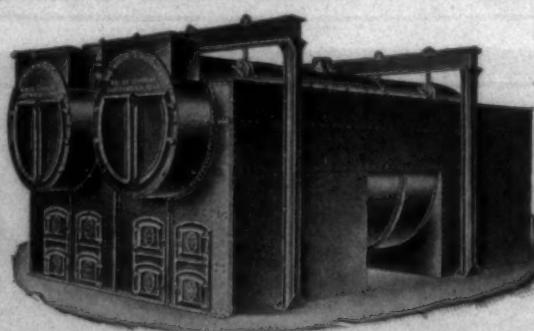
Serial No. 367,303

A valuable and well known product.

In Dyeing cotton it gives penetration and evenness of color, together with brilliancy.

In Finishing it imparts the much appreciated "glovey" feel.

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Manufacturing Chemists and Importers
Passaic, N. J.



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You
need
Boilers
or
Tanks
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The Walsh & Weidner Boiler Company
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Write us for Prices—Send For our Catalogues.

Cotton Goods

New York.—Cotton Goods markets dered on flannels and dress ging were much steadier during the hams has already been so large that week. While trading general was not considered very active, added strength was noted. All requests for quotations indicated that goods were being held at the top market prices, evidently reflecting faith in the immediate future.

That some gray goods merchants were doing fairly big business was intimated by the reports of several individual million yard orders which had been placed for March-April-May. Another feature worthy of note, is that there are quite a few in the market who believe that it will not be long before 64x6s, 5.35 yard, sell at 20 cents. Fair trading for the first quarter of next year, has already been recorded at 19 cents, with 19 1-4 cents regarded as the market for quick goods. It is known, however, that holders of quick goods are asking all the way from 19 1-4 to 20 cents.

Sheetings are also stronger and higher than they were last week while in fine goods circles the idea is being circulated that prices are due for a sharp advance when the wage matter is settled at New Bedford. The magnitude of the consumption of cotton goods in the automobile trade is impressing some agents who sell drills, wide sheetings and other fabrics to these manufacturers and who are constantly being urged to find and ship more goods at any prices available. Wide drills for the auto trade have sold on a basis of \$1.15 a pound, while wide sheetings for the same users have sold at \$1.50 a pound, showing that the demand has lifted values far out of a parity range with other goods made from similar yarns and used in regular dry goods merchandising channels.

The orders placed for fall on wide flannels, wide ginghams and wide twills and drills, continue as the feature of the immediate business with the mills. The automobile trade is active and the leatherizing and rubberizing trades continue to look forward for their raw materials in cloths. The business ten-

A good business is reported by manufacturers of heavy cotton flannel for fall and winter shirtings and on mixed blankets. It is stated that stocks of these goods were allowed to run down last year and this on the expectation that sales of government goods would affect them adversely. The government goods offered have had no effect of a serious character on prices and dealers in goods now want to stock the magain. The general business for fall on blankets is proceeding carefully but some mills already have orders in hand for all they will make.

Pervailing quotations were as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x64c.....	13 1/2
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60c.....	13 1/2
Pr't cloths, 27-in., 64x60c.....	12 1/2
Gray goods, 38-in., 64x64c.....	20
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s.....	22 1/2
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80c.....	29
Brown sheetings, 3-yard.....	27
Brown sheetings, 4-yd., 50x60s.....	22 1/2
Brown sheetings, So. stand.....	28
Tickings, 8-ounce.....	45
Denims, 2.20 (Ind.).....	40
Stand. staple ginghams.....	22 1/2
Dress ginghams	27 1/2
Standard prints	20
Kid finished cambries.....	17 a18

Itasca Cotton Manufacturing Co.

Itasca, Texas.

J. E. Nation.....	Superintendent
T. C. Nation	Carder
Joe Bailey	Spinner
A. B. Clements	Weaver
G. C. Kemp	Cloth Room
C. G. Dilling	Master Mechanic

As a rule, the reason for something "going in one ear and out the other" is because there is nothing in the mind to stop it.—Bartlesville (Okla.) Hub.

T. HOLT HAYWOOD DEPARTMENT FRED'K VIETOR & ACHELIS COMMISSION MERCHANTS

65-67 Leonard Street,

New York

COTTON FABRICS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

For Manufacturers, Jobbers, Converters, Exporters

Anti-Ballooning and Furtardo Thread Guides

These thread guides prevent excessive ballooning and decrease breakage of ends on spinning frame. They decrease the work of spinners and enable each spinner to run more sides.

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Crompton, - - - - - Rhode Island

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MEMPHIS, TENN.

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WHAT ELSE—When it is the only sizing agent that is absolutely neutral, and needs the assistance of no other compound, oil or tallow. Will not allow the size to chafe or shedd, and will increase the tensile strength of the yarn.

1832

1919

Wm. C. Robinson
& Son Co.
Baltimore, Md.

CHARLOTTE
GREENVILLE, S. C.
NEWTON, N. C.
ATLANTA
BIRMINGHAM
NEW ORLEANS

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia.—Buying on the yarn market has slackened some, but downward. Thus far, the reductions made by a few dealers here have been only a start in this direction. To the house expressing this view there also appears a likelihood that, whatever prices do in finer yarns, the next resumption of large demand, in 1920, will have to do principally with the coarser yarns, at much more reasonable prices than those in effect for the list as a whole.

Most sales are at about the same prices as last week. One or two counts were stronger, notably 40-2 Southern carded warps, which made a phenomenal jump of between 10 and 15 cents a pound, according to grade.

In the same group, a sale of 16s is known to have been made at 85 cents a pound, five cents higher than the previous top price established two weeks ago for 16s. The dealer making this sale, however, admitted that 85 cents does not represent the marked for these yarns and explained that the lot in question was of an unusually high grade. Vigor was also displayed, but to a minor degree, in 24-2 Southern carded warps, which appear to be selling at a flat rate of 94 cents a pound, as against 92 cents quoted for certain grades.

Price trends were mixed, some dealers making concessions and others finding it still possible to move yarns at advanced prices. The best grade of 40-2 Southern carded warps which have sold at or near \$1.45 since November, brought \$1.60. On the other hand, another house disposed of some 30s of the same group at \$1.02, as compared with \$1.05 asked for the same yarns elsewhere in this market, and 20s of an ordinary grade eased off a cent, to 82 cents a pound.

Among the sales of carded ply yarns put through, it was noticeable that 20s and 30s moved together, both in skeins and warps, skein yarns dropping two cents a pound, to 80 cents, for 20s, while 30s skeins can now be had at between \$1 and \$1.02 a pound. There was also reported a reduction in 8c 3-4 hard twist waste, of two to three cents a pound, to 60 to 63 cents.

Yarn men again remarked in receipts of orders and inquiries an absence of interest on the part of weavers. Demand consisted entirely of yarns required by knitters and hosiery manufacturers. Compared with the situation of two weeks ago, the market is very dull.

It is stated by one of the larger houses here that unless some unforeseen factor pushes cotton prices higher, the next general move-

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps	
6s-10s	.70
12s-14s	.73
16s	.75
20s	.83
24s	.96
36s	.96
30s	1.10
40s	1.40-1.50
50s	1.60

Southern Two-Ply Skeins	
4s-8s	.65
10s-12s	.70
14s	.75
20s	.85
24s	.98
26s	.96
30s	1.05
36s	1.35
40s	1.40-1.50
60s	1.60
Upholstery Yarns	
8s, 3 & 4-ply	62

Duck Yarn	
3, 4 & 5-ply skeins	3, 4 & 5-ply skeins
8s	.65
10s	.72
12s	.73
16s	.77
20s	.83
24s	.88
30s	.92
36s	.96
40s	1.00

Southern Single Chain Warps	
6s-12s	.73
14s	.74
14s	.74
16s	.75
20s	.80
20s	.80
22s	.82
24s	.92
28s	1.00
30s	1.00

Southern Single Skeins	
5s-8s	.68
10s	.69
12s	.70
14s	.70
16s	.71
20s	.80
22s	.82
24s	.90
26s	.92
30s	1.00

Southern Frame Cones	
8s	.65
10s	.66
12s	.67
14s	.68
16s	.69
18s	.70
18s	.70
20s	.71
20s	.72
20s	.71
22s	.72
24s	.78
26s	.80
30s	.82
30s extra	.85
	.90

Combed Peeler Cones	
10s	1.02 1/2
12s	1.03 1/2
14s	1.04 1/2
16s	1.06
18s	1.07 1/2
20s	1.00
22s	1.10 1/2
24s	1.12 1/2
24s	1.12 1/2
26s	1.14 1/2
28s	1.17 1/2
30s	1.28
32s	1.31
34s	1.34
36s	1.48
40s	1.64
50s	2.00
50s	2.00
60s	2.20

White Oak.

Greensboro, N. C.

Thos. E. Gardner...Superintendent
R. H. Armfield.....Carder
R. C. Moreland.....Spinner
Horace Pennington.....Weaver
C. D. Thigpen.....Cloth Room
J. M. Campbell.....Master Mechanic
J. E. Armfield.....Dyer

"What did you plant in your vegetable garden last summer?"
"Oh, about half my income."

Bleachers Blue, That Correct Tone

which appeals to the experienced eye of the buyer of white goods is produced by using Marston's Bleachers Blue. Costs no more than the "just as good" and will give the results desired

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DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.

BRISTOL, RHODE ISLAND



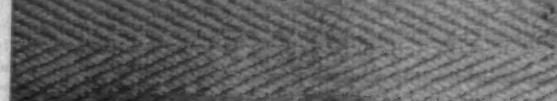
Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting Saddles, the latest invention in Saddles for Top Rolls of Spinning Machines. Manufacturers of all kinds of Saddles, Stirrups and Levers.

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Spindle Tape
AND
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If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the Southern Textile Bulletin affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

Agent or Manager.

Practical manufacturer of long years of experience, is open for engagement as agent or manager. Thoroughly understands each department of the mill as well as administration of office end. Holds splendid record. Best of references. Address Agent, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

For Sale.
123 Knitting Machines, 10 Ribbers. Now in operation. Want to dispose of this to make room for other equipment. Address Ribber, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted—Hands for Roller Shop.
One hand for cementing. One hand for burning down. One hand for clothing. Good wages. Steady work. Lowell Roller Covering Co., Lowell, N. C.

Free Service Department

Any mill in need of superintendent, overseer, second hand, loom fixer, card grinder or any class of men other than operatives may insert a notice in this column for two weeks, free of charge. If the name of the mill is not given and the answers come care Southern Textile Bulletin, the cost of stamps used in forwarding replies must be paid by the advertiser.

Wanted.

Wanted, Superintendent of knitting room, that can fix Geo. D. and Acme machines. Robersonville Hosiery Mill, Robersonville, N. C.

Wanted.

Wanted — Superintendent of knitting room, that can fix Geo. D. machines. Elizabeth Hosiery Mill, Pittsboro, N. C.

Wanted—Spinner.

Must be extra good on coarse colored filling, as this is filling job exclusively; will not consider anyone except very highest class man; can interest best man in country. Address W. P. B., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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Poor Tempering Does It { Makes broken travelers and cut threads.
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on machines that pay for themselves in no time. Send us your job dyeing. Our prices are low, deliveries are prompt, and service the best. Franklin machines are used all over the world.

As job dyers we color over a million pounds of cotton and of worsted a year. Let us serve you. Our representative will be glad of an opportunity to see you and fully explain all details.

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True running warp bobbins
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The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month. If the applicant is subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires. We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the southern textile industry.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning or superintendent of five or ten thousand spindle mill. Long experience and ability to give satisfaction. Address No. 2551.

WANT position with big mill as overseer of spinning. Twelve years experience on all yarns and stock with some of biggest mills in South. References furnished. Address No. 2552.

WANT—Position as overseer of large cloth room or weave room and cloth room combined. 17 years experience in these departments as overseer. Can satisfy both mill and selling house. Address No. 2553.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in large mill. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but for good reasons prefer change. Can furnish references. Address No. 2554.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning by experienced man of good character. A good manager of help and can get production. References if wanted. Address No. 2555.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or would consider spooling, warping and twisting if price is right. Have been doing government work for some time, but expect to be released soon. Address No. 2556.

WANT position as superintendent. Am practical man of many years experience and can give satisfaction in any size mill. Now employed. Excellent references. Address No. 2557.

WANT position as overseer of carding by man with long experience. Can furnish reference as to ability and character. Address No. 2558.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning or assistant superintendent or superintendent by man of long experience and capable of handling job and getting production. Address No. 2559.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or carder or spinner of large mill. Married. Age 31. Can give first class reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2560.

WANT position as superintendent by man who is experienced on fine combed and carded yarns, single and ply. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 2561.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weaving mill on sheetings, drills, denims, duck or osnaburgs in Georgia, North or South Carolina. Getting along fine on present job. No complaint. Just want little more money and must move to get it. Good references. Address 2562.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large room of spinning. Thoroughly capable of handling any size job. Have had experience on all kinds of white and colored work. Address No. 2563.

WANT position as carder and spinner in small mill or carder in large mill or superintendent of small yarn mill. Have had long experience as carder and spinner, five years on present job. Good references. Address No. 2564.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning or superintendent. Long experience and can furnish best of references as to ability and character. Would prefer large spinning room. Address No. 2565.

WANT position as overseer of spinning by thoroughly reliable young man with long experience in cotton mill. Have been giving satisfaction as overseer for some time. Address No. 2566.

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WANT position as superintendent by man with long practical experience who has successfully handled some of the best mills in the South. Will furnish reference upon request. Address No. 2567.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning by man of long experience. Thoroughly competent and a good manager of help. Can furnish good references. Address No. 2568.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or superintendent. Have had twenty years experience on all kinds of yarn. Can furnish references. Present employer will recommend. Address No. 2569.

WANT position as superintendent by man now employed and giving satisfaction but wish to change for larger job. Can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2570.

WANT position as superintendent of large yarn mill. Now employed but want to make change. Experienced on white and colored yarns. Can furnish references. Address No. 2571.

WANT position as assistant to superintendent or general manager of large cotton mill. Thirty years of age and have had eleven years experience in cotton mill office as stenographer and general utility clerk. Now employed and can furnish references when needed. Address No. 2572.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed as overseer of spinning, twisting and spooling but want larger position with chance for promotion. Married, 31 years of age, sober, experienced on all grades of cotton and coarse and fine yarn, good manager of help. Address No. 2573.

WANT position as assistant manager or superintendent or efficiency man by cotton mill man of character and experience who is thoroughly reliable and can give satisfaction. References furnished. Address No. 2574.

WANT position as manager or superintendent of large cotton mill. Have had long and varied experience. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but desire to change location for good reasons. Address No. 274.

WANT position as overseer of card room paying not less than \$40 per week. Would accept carding and spinning. Want to locate where there is good day and Sunday school. Married, 7 children. Can furnish reference as to character and ability to hold position and get results. Address No. 2573.

WANT position as overseer of weaving by practical man with 5 years experience as such. Now employed as overseer, but would like to change to a healthy location. Have always handled help successfully, and can get production consistent with quality. Good references. Address No. 2577.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both or superintendent of medium size yarn mill. Have had long experience. Now employed and giving satisfaction but wish to change location and get something better. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 2498.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in mill making plain goods. Have had considerable experience and can handle any plain goods room. Excellent manager of help. Now overseer of weaving in mill producing fancies. Address No. 2579.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding or overseer of carding, spinning, twisting and winding. Would not consider place paying less than \$36 per week. References if wanted. Address No. 2580.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving in large mill. Have had 12 years experience on duck, drill and fancies. Now overseer of weaving in room of 1,300 looms. Good reason for changing. Address No. 2581.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Practical man and can get results. References furnished as to ability and character. Address No. 2582.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or finishing on any kind of work but prefer ginghams, denims or any colored work. Good references if wanted. Address No. 2583.

WANT position as secretary, treasury or

manager of mill. Now employed as manager of small mill and giving satisfaction, but wish to change for larger position. Could take some stock in plant. Address No. 2586.

WANT position as superintendent of large yarn and weaving mill. Now employed and have had experience on nearly all kinds of work. References if wanted. Address No. 2578.

WANT position as superintendent or will accept carding in large mill. Have had 20 years experience on carded work. Age 42. Married. A-1 references from previous employers. Address No. 2584.

WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill or superintendent of small mill. Have been overseer of carding and spinning for 15 years. 10 years at one mill. Can deliver the goods. Now employed but wish to make change. Address 2585.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or weaving mill. Experienced on all kinds of work and can furnish reference. Address No. 2587.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in large mill or carder and spinner in small mill or superintendent in 5,000 or 10,000-spindle mill. Now employed as carder and spinner on 15,000 spindles, but want larger mill. Twenty-nine years of age, 8 years experience as overseer, and can give good reference. Address No. 2588.

WANT position as overseer of carding by married man 30 years of age, now second hand in large mill. Have had 5 years experience as overseer. Can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address 2589.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or plain weaving mill or as carder and spinner. Am now employed and giving satisfaction and have had long experience on both carding and spinning. Good references. Address No. 2590.

WANT position as superintendent of mill. Long experience. Can furnish best of reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2591.

WANT position as superintendent of large mill by man of excellent character with long and prosperous experience in mill business. Can give satisfaction and will be glad to communicate with mill in need of man. Address No. 2592.

WANT position as carder or spinner or superintendent. Can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2593.

WANT position as superintendent by experienced man who is a good manager or help and can get satisfactory production. Best of references. Address 2494.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning in large cotton mill. Have had long experience in mill business and can keep work humming. Now employed but want to make change. Address No. 2595.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill with 10,000 or 15,000 spindles. Can furnish references as to character and ability. Address No. 2596.

WANT position as pay roll clerk with large mill by man familiar with cotton mill work. Married. 30 years of age, strictly sober and energetic in work. Can furnish reference. Address No. 2597.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of spinning in large weave mill. Long experience as carder and spinner. Good references. Address No. 2598.

WANT position as superintendent of weave or yarn mill in North or South Carolina. Competent man, able to assure satisfaction. Now employed. Best of reference. Address No. 2599.

WANT position as overseer of plain weaving and ducks. Have eight years experience as overseer in some of the largest Southern mills. Age 38. Married. Can come on short notice. Address No. 2600.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size mill. Now employed but wish to change for good reasons. Can furnish reference if wanted. Address No. 2601.

WANT position as superintendent or assistant general manager of large cotton mill, can furnish reference as to character and ability. Twenty-seven years of age and unmarried. Address No. 2601.

WANT position as overseer of weaving on fancy or plain, white or colored. Have had 14 years experience as overseer. Good references. Address No. 2603.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in large mill. Have had experience on sheeting, drills and denims, and can give A No. 1 reference. Address No. 2604.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of large card room. Now employed as superintendent of small yarn mill and giving satisfaction but want larger place with progressive company. Address No. 2605.

WANT position as overseer of weaving by man who has had 18 years experience in large fancy weave room. Now employed as second hand. Graduate of I. C. S. in designing and weaving. Good character. Address No. 2606.

WANT position as manager or superintendent of cotton mill by experienced man, thoroughly capable of handling mill and getting production. Address No. 2607.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in big mill by man with long experience. Would take position as traveling salesman with some firm selling to Southern mill. Address No. 2524.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in plain or fancier. Have had eight years experience. Can furnish reference. Address No. 2529.

WANT position as superintendent of mill in Piedmont section of North or South Carolina. Prefer yarn mill or mill on plain weaving. Have successfully handled 25,000-spindle mill and had wide experience as superintendent. Address No. 2608.

WANT position as superintendent of mill by around cotton mill man who has had experience on most all classes of work and who can furnish excellent references as to character and ability. Address No. 2609.

WANT position as overseer of weaving by man who has had long and varied experience as weaver. Have been out of mill business for awhile but desire to get back now. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 2610.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on ducks, drills, twills and prints. Can give satisfaction as to quality and quantity. Now employed, but wish to change on account of outside condition. Address No. 2611.

WANT position as overseer of carding by mill man 38 years of age who has been giving satisfaction as carder and assistant for past 10 years. References if wanted. Address No. 2612.

WANT position as overseer of carding by man who is thoroughly capable and of good character. A good, experienced man who can handle help and keep a card room in good order. Address No. 2613.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill or weaving mill. Can furnish reference as to character and ability. Age 37. Address No. 2614.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or cloth mill or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Understand white and colored work, hosiery and underwear yarns, twisting, cone and tube winding, Denn warping, etc. Can get results. Good reference. Overseer of carding and spinning 17 years, superintendent 7 years. Address No. 2615.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning in large mill or superintendent of small yarn mill. Experienced on most all kinds of work and can give satisfaction. Address No. 2616.

WANT position as overseer of plain weaving room with Draper looms. Experienced on cords and poplins. Can come at once. Not now employed, having given up last job of own accord. Good reference. Address No. 2617.

WANT position as overseer of weaving by man experienced on a wide variety of cloths and can give satisfaction as to quantity and quality. Good manager of help. First class reference. Address No. 2618.

WANT position as overseer of large weave room or superintendent of small weaving mill. Best of reference. Reliable, honest and competent. Address No. 2619.

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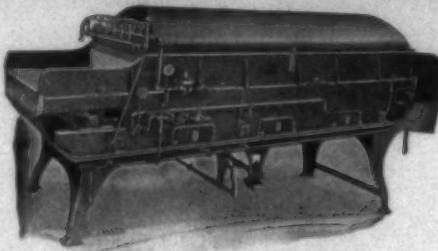
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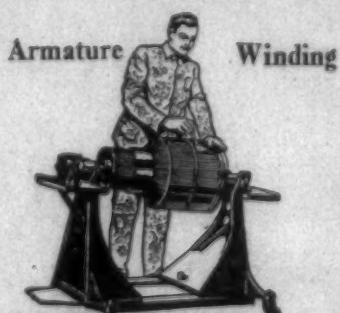
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